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Nazis Fear for Belgium; Farmers Urged to Pay Up; Hub Liquor Men Warned

The World's Day—July 3, 1942

In Europe: Nazis Expect Invasion of Belgium

Invasion of Belgium was reportedly expected by German officials who, according to dispatches from London, have ordered all Belgians to go to their homes and close all doors and windows when the alarm sounds, and have issued emergency orders to railway, civil and economic staffs in Belgian coastal areas.

Anti-invasion measures are being rushed by the German occupation authorities in Norway and Denmark, presumably against a possible second front, it was reported in Swedish dispatches from Stockholm.

Berlin lifted the state of siege imposed in the Bohemia-Moravia protectorate following the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, according to Prague newspapers.

A census of children in Alsace between the ages of 10 and 14 has been ordered by the German occupation officials, according to dispatches from Bern, Switzerland.

A new aeroplane motor declared to be the most advanced of any yet produced in the world, has been developed by German engineers, according to the British magazine Aeroplane. [Page 7.]

Washington: Farm Debt Clearance Urged

Farmers were urged by President Roosevelt to begin paying off at once their debts "to avoid the unnecessary hardships" experienced by farmers and others after the first world war. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt signed into law the $42,820,000,000 appropriation bill for the War Department which contains funds for thousands of new tanks, guns, planes, and equipment for an army of 4,500,000.

Assignment of Brig. Gen. Donald Wilson, a combat and command pilot, to be assistant chief of staff in charge of personnel, was announced by Secretary of War Stimson, increasing air power representation on the General Staff. [Page 3.]

If prices can be held at present levels, a repetition of the inflation during the first World War can be prevented and the United States can save $62,000,000,000 on its war program in the next 20 months, Price Administrator Henderson declared. [Page 19.]

Rosters of essential civilian activities and critical war occupations are being prepared for publication about July 15 to serve local draft boards as a definite guide to military deferment, it was disclosed. [Financial Page.]

Two hundred rubber mats from Federal buildings weighing approximately 20,000 pounds were added to the scrap rubber pile by the Public Buildings Administration.

British and Canadian warships are co-operating with United States Naval craft in combatting submarines off the Atlantic Coast, the Navy disclosed. [Page 1.]

Vice-Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has been promoted to the rank of full Admiral by order of President Roosevelt, the Navy announced, disclosing also that Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former commander of the Asiatic Fleet, had been placed on the retired list with the full rank of Admiral.

New England: Liquor Stores Warned on Minors

Boston Licensing Board warned of drastic action if sale of liquor to minors is not stopped. [Page 5.]

The Navy's sixth casualty list, issued today, included names of four New Englanders killed in action, 1 wounded, and 33 missing. [Page 5.]

"Frontier" problems are being solved at Cape Cod military post by the U. S. O., a tour of the area disclosed. [Page 2.]

National: New Dive Bomber Passes Test

Latest model of the Navy's mightiest dive bomber made an "uneventful and quite satisfactory" initial flight at Columbus, Ohio, while cheering workers of the Curtiss-Wright plant looked on. The plane is designed to operate from land bases and aircraft carriers.

Five Nationalist Party leaders in Puerto Rico, including Julio De Santiago, the Party's Acting President, were sentenced in San Juan to five years in prison for refusing to register for the draft.

Cancellation of the National Corn Husking Contest, scheduled to be held at Mankato, Minn., Oct. 29, as a step to conserve automobile tires was announced in St. Paul by Berry Akers, director of the association which sponsors the annual event.

Americas: Falange Broken Up by Mexico

Mexico dissolved the Falange, Mexican branch of the pro-Fascist Spanish Party. Similar groups of Germans are being disbanded.

Raul Damonte Taborda, chairman of the Argentine Congressional committee investigating Nazi activities, resigned, charging the committee had been packed with rightists. Another Radical member, Silvano Santando, also resigned.

Dr. Alfonso López, President-elect of Colombia, arrived in Panama en route to Washington to be a guest of President Roosevelt.

El Salvador authorities closed Axis commercial and industrial firms, to be reopened and operated by Government supervisors. El Salvador is at war with the Axis.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in column 8.

Staid Boston Goes All-Out For Soldier's Seattle Fiancee

By Laura B. Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"The whole thing is so amazing I can hardly believe it is happening to me!" said Miss Aileen Koyonan this morning. She is the young Seattle girl who will be one of the principals in what may be the biggest wedding Boston has seen this year, although a week ago she thought she was a stranger in a strange city.

Miss Koyonan will become the bride of Private Wallace Bell, Jr., of the New England Aircraft School, at an eight o'clock ceremony in the Mt. Vernon Church, Massachusetts Avenue and Beacon Street. A reception will follow at the Esplanade Service Club.

Maj. R. M. Palmer of the Aircraft School will give the bride away, and the groom's fellow classmen will usher for him. Miss Joan Chakian of Boston, a friend of Miss Koyonan, will be the only bridesmaid.

It all began when Mrs. Frank Benedict, Hollywood modiste, who made the clothes which Vivian Leigh wore in "Gone With the Wind," and who is a sister of Miss

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Independence Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on July 4, a legal holiday.

Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

July Fourth To Strike New Freedom Note

For Boston and elsewhere impressive ceremonies to mark day without the usual fireworks

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

America's Independence Day in a world at war finds the Stars and Stripes proudly taking its place with other United Nations flags on many a far-flung battleground, an Axis-defying symbol of freedom from aggression and domination—a symbol of freedom of religion, speech, and press.

In New England, birthplace of this fervent desire for freedom, the program of events tomorrow will differ only slightly from what it has been down through the 160 years since the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

There'll be a few new notes, to be sure—brought on chiefly by wartime conditions. For one thing, fireworks and bonfires have been definitely banned under Army dimout regulations, so, by comparison with some years past, it will be rather a quiet day for New Englanders, yet one not lacking in wartime fervor and military display.

Many Parades

Parades and demonstrations by crack units of soldiers from Fort Devens will mark the celebrations not only in Boston, but in Springfield, Hartford, Providence, and Pawtucket. Residents of these five cities will have an opportunity to observe conditions under which Uncle Sam's armed forces live while in the field.

Fourth of July travel, usually heavy in New England, and particularly so when the holiday falls on a week end, will be considerably curtailed this year because of current tire shortages, gasoline rationing, and dimout regulations along seaside resorts, generally so crowded on Independence Day.

As usual, many families, especially those with youngsters just out of school for the summer, will be packing off to summer camps, the country, or the mountains. But in general, there will be a marked reduction in the usual holiday week-end traffic. There'll be more "stay at homes." And, for these, the nation's magazines have done themselves proudly this month, with hundreds using the Flag on their covers.

Some Easing Up

Outside of New England, there'll be some easing up on the strict wartime regulations in force along the Atlantic Seaboard. Midwestern cities are planning huge fireworks displays, and at other inland spots, where danger of air raids is less than on the coasts, many big events have been planned to attract great throngs of celebrants, as yet unhampered by gasoline rationing.

In Boston, there will be a 24-hour observance, which will fea-

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British Blunt Rommel's Offensive; English Press Demands More Facts; Roosevelt Leads Fight on Inflation

President says tactics of pressure groups are causing deadlock curbing war effort.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—President Roosevelt took command of the fight against inflation today as he blamed "pressure-group tactics" for the current Congressional controversy over parity prices that has put the House and Senate into one of the worst deadlocks in history.

Mr. Roosevelt's entrance into the parity-price-inflation controversy came as he signed the $42,820,003,067 Army appropriation bill for 1943.

In addition, the President signed six other big appropriation bills, carrying all told a total of $2,047,761,914.

These huge amounts represent part of the unparalleled expenditures of Government funds which, unless checked by price control, rationing subsidies, or other means are declared to lead the way to inflation.

Intervening in the dispute which has held up the 1943 farm appropriation of $680,000,000, and left the Agriculture Department without funds since Tuesday, Mr. Roosevelt sent identical letters to seven leaders of farm, labor and religious organizations who had written him previously deploring Congressional failure to complete action on the legislation.

Deadlocked on Corn

The House and Senate are deadlocked over a proposal to authorize the sale of surplus grain for feed purposes at 85 per cent of the parity price for corn.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his letter just made public, said that the 85 per cent authorization is essential "if the armed services and the civilian population are to be assured adequate supplies of pork, beef, milk, chicken, and eggs at prices that will neither break through the ceiling nor require excessive subsidies."

"The only real issue involved here is whether the Government should be free to use its feed resources to produce food for the wartime effort," the President said. "When this fact becomes clear, I am certain that pressure-group tactics will not prevail and that the action taken by the Congress will reflect the nation's needs."

The President also agreed with the seven farm, labor, and religious leaders that Senate recommendations for the Farm Security Administration involving an appro-

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Fundamental reasons for Libyan defeat sought; faults in leadership unquestioned.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 3—Although Prime Minister Winston Churchill spent an hour and forty minutes explaining to the House of Commons and the world the latest British campaign in Libya, the British press today is still demanding the fundamental reasons back of the defeat.

From the now concluded two-day debate, it emerges that foremost among the reasons is the disadvantage of preparing for a war after it has started; the drawbacks to entering a war unprepared against an enemy who has for years been perfecting its own military might.

Juggling With Priorities

It is admitted that undoubtedly in Libya and elsewhere there have been faults in the military leadership, and defects in co-operation between the services. But the British commanders, it is claimed, have had to learn as they fought. Liaison has had to be worked up almost from zero, and there has been no margin for error owing to basic difficulties of production and distribution.

From the time the British Army was virtually disarmed by the Nazis at Dunkirk in 1940 the fighting on many fronts has been conditioned and restricted by the inevitable juggling act with priorities in industry.

Only recently have there come into action tanks which were designed just after Dunkirk when Britain had only about 200 tanks in all and the need was most urgent to rush some immediate relief to meet the Nazi menace of invasion. Other types in use date back to the prewar era and contrast unfavorably with the best Nazi models.

Dive Bombers Needed Now

Where British materials have gone wrong in this rush of production, generally speaking, is in quality rather than quantity as Prime Minister Churchill pointed out yesterday. It was not found possible to concentrate on improvements at the expense of numbers and that consideration applied also to all other industrial aspects of the war machine which are still under such severe criticism as a result of reverses in Egypt. What service authorities here seek most now is assurance that their needs of several months ahead, if not years

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By a Staff Artist

Battle of the Bottleneck

Extended black arrow indicates how Marshal Rommel's Axis forces turned away from the northern anchor of the British defense line (broken line) at El Alamein when reinforced British units undertook a two-pronged counterattack (white arrows) and threatened the Nazi general's flank.

Parliamentary System Shares Churchill Victory

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 3—There were two victors in the historic hard-hitting House of Commons debate on the Libyan defeat and fall of Tobruk. One of the winners was Winston Churchill. The other was British parliamentary democracy.

Mr. Churchill successfully answered the heaviest onslaught of critical speeches to which his government has yet been subjected. His overwhelming majority of 475 votes to 25 represents a real picture of Mr. Churchill as still the dominant head of the British nation today.

At the same time there is recognition, enunciated in the London press today, that the Prime Minister's remarks, together with the rest of the two-day debate, left many questions to be answered. And while the press concurs in welcoming the vote of confidence there was evidenced a strong feeling that the public had not been told all the facts, and that the Prime Minister still had a lot of explaining to do, even if the present was not quite propitious.

What Prime Minister Knows

Mr. Churchill comes out well aware that he must share this political victory with Britain's system of free parliamentary democracy. For the members of Commons have made it clear although they want Mr. Churchill to continue as Prime Minister and have given his government their renewed pledge of support, they expect him to correct at once outstanding weaknesses in the war setup disclosed by the debate. The most urgent of these are insufficient unity of command at the top and incomplete co-operation between the armed forces in the field.

Mr. Churchill gave no indication of any readiness to abandon his post as minister of defense, which many critics demanded. But he did not oppose his critics' insistence on closer co-ordination between land, sea and air services.

The qualitative inferiority of British equipment in the Middle East, particularly in tanks, artillery and absence of dive bombers, is another question which still faces the Prime Minister. Mr. Churchill's reply to critics on this point made it plain that United Nations weakness here was due to two things: first, indecision and delay in getting better weapons into production, and second, the transportation bottleneck that delays their distribution to farflung battlefronts in time.

Press Opinion

Editorial comment in the British press today agrees that this is the dual significance of the debate. Even the conservative Times of London, for instance, says: "The vote and speeches have to be interpreted together. They mean Parliament has not wavered in its resolve to support its present leaders through all the vicissitudes that have beset the long road toward victory, but that it desires to see them make many improvements in the conduct of the war."

The fact is that for two whole days not only in Commons but in Lords as well, a constant stream of speakers criticized the Government's conduct of the war in the frankest terms.

At the outset of his speech Mr. Churchill declared: "What a remarkable example it has been of the unbridled freedom of our parliamentary institutions in time of war."

No person who had listened long to the debate could fail to feel the force of this comment, with implied contrast to the totalitarian system which muzzles not only outspoken criticism but any approach to free speech, much less representative self-government.

Mistakes Admitted

That he was not bent upon convincing his listeners of his own impeccability was obvious from his statement: "I have stuck hard to my blood, toil, tears, and sweat—to which I have added muddles and mismanagements—and that I must admit is what, to some extent, we have got out of it."

There are reasons to suppose that a majority of the votes which

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

British counterattack threatens Axis flank in crucial struggle for Egypt.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The situation in Egypt remains in doubt.

Axis armored units withdrew last night from an attack in force on El Alamein, northern anchor of the British defense line 65 miles west of Alexandria, under the pressure of a two-pronged counterattack by General Auchinleck which threatened to roll up their flank and expose their thinly-strung supply lines. But late dispatches from Berlin and Rome claim that in a resumption of the fighting the British positions were breached and that Axis advance forces are now within 20 miles of Alexandria. These Axis reports, which are unconfirmed from any other source, assert that detachments of the British 9th and 10th Armies are being speeded to Egypt from Palestine and Syria.

Although he is reported to have suffered heavy losses, Marshal Rommel's withdrawal from El Alamein seems to have been essentially a tactical maneuver designed to ease the pressure on his flank. However, it is highly encouraging to know that the British have sufficient reinforcements to carry out a counterattack and that General Auchinleck has the daring and imagination to undertake one. Another gratifying factor is the sustained attacks which RAF and American planes have been directing at Axis supply ports and advance units. Attacks on Bengasi and Tobruk, for example, appear to have been on almost as intensive a scale as the recent assaults on German cities.

The RAF, incidentally, took to the air in Europe again last night and delivered another heavy attack on Bremen, pounding the German U-boat base for the third time in a week. At least 300 planes took part in the assault, setting great fires amidst the ruins of earlier raids.

Meanwhile, new battlefronts are erupting along the Soviet Front.

In addition to the all but concluded struggle for Sevastopol the Germans are now attacking heavily in at least six sectors between Kursk, 230 miles south of Moscow, and the Sea of Azov.

The main action seems to be centered just east of Kursk where a big tank battle is in progress. Apparently the Germans are making a renewed effort to break through to Voronezh on the railway linking Moscow and Rostov, from which point they would be in a position to cut Russia's Central and Southern Armies. The Russians admit the Germans have made some slight gains, but for the most part, they say, their lines are holding and in some areas counterattacks are being made. The Russians have not yet officially admitted the fall of Sevastopol. London military quarters say there is little doubt that the city is in German hands although they admit isolated bands of Russians may still be holding out.

There has been little or no change in the situation in China, and in the southwest Pacific General MacArthur's airmen have carried out another of their workaday raids on Japanese bases north of Australia.

The war came suddenly to Central America last night when a submarine shelled [illegible] Costa Rican seaport, sinking a vessel which [illegible] its cargo.

In the crucial war at sea, the British disclosed that the light cruiser Hermione, 4 British destroyers, and 1 Polish destroyer were lost in the recent effort to reinforce Malta before the fall of Tobruk. The United States

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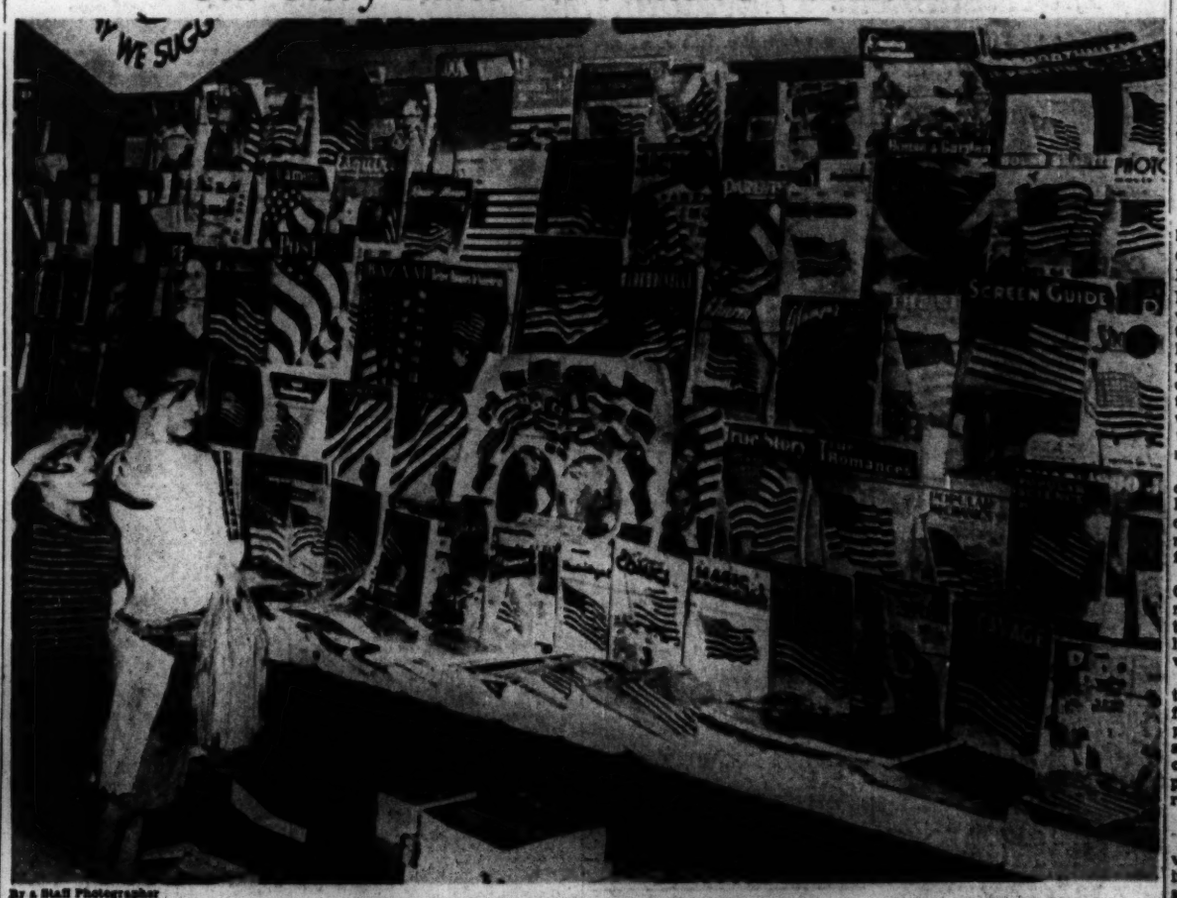
Old Glory Rules the Nation's Newsstands



By a Staff Photographer

Suggested Reading for a Quiet Fourth of July

Those who plan to spend the Fourth of July quietly at home with a magazine to read will find a wide variety on today's newsstands, their covers bright with the Stars and Stripes. Approximately 1,300 magazines have co-operated in thus displaying the National Flag. House and Garden, shown in upper right, was judged to have achieved the most beautiful design, a drawing showing the flag unfurled over Mount Vernon, and received the Cross of Honor from the United States Flag Association. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will note the Monitor Magazine also prominently displayed along with hundreds of others on the Uptown News Company's stand in Boston. Ronald Henry, on the left, and Robert Nichols (right) pause during their delivery of newspapers to salute the display.

Flag Prize to House & Garden: Page 3.

N. E. Gasoline Dealers Open Drive to Prevent Recurrence of Price Wars

Retention Of 72-Hour Rule Sought

New England gasoline dealers today opened a drive for new restrictions under the permanent gasoline ration program to prevent recurrance of price-wars and unlimited sales tactics by dealers eager to capture all the gasoline business.

Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts, is in Washington today as spearhead of this drive.

Mr. Moore is contending that lack of sales restrictions would bring about destructive price wars. Therefore, he is asking that under the permanent rationing system dealers be restricted monthly to the gallonage they sold in corresponding periods a year ago.

Mr. Moore is also seeking retention of the rule that retail stations may stay open only 72-hours a week. At the same time he is once more pressing his demands for a gasoline price increase to boost the four-cent-a-gallon margin of the dealers.

Meanwhile, New England gasoline stations, particularly those in Cape Cod, Maine, New Hampshire and other resort areas, had plenty of gasoline for the July 4 week end. Resort area dealers, hit by reduced vacation travelling, have found their quotas more than ample for their present business. They now hope for good July 4th sales to consume some of their excess supplies.

On the other hand many metropolitan gasoline stations will be closed tomorrow, July 4, and Sunday.

Massachusetts officials completed plans for registration of motorists on July 9, 10, and 11 at high and intermediate schools under the permanent gasoline rationing system.

A total of 26,000 school teachers and 6,000 superintendents will handle the registration, Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education who is supervising the registration work, stated.

Federal regulations for the permanent rationing system, which goes into effect July 22, were released by the Massachusetts Office of Price Administration.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston's Happiest Bride

Miss Aileen Koyonan decorates the altar of the Mt. Vernon Congregational Church, Boston, with white gladioli in preparation for her wedding tonight to Private Wallace Bell, Jr.

Staid Boston Goes All-Out

Continued from Page 1

Koyonan, sent the bride-to-be a wedding gown of white silk marquisette over taffeta.

It was unthinkable after that that the wedding should take place anywhere but in a church, and that left Miss Koyonan with a problem on her hands.

Here she was in Boston—which as everyone knows is in New England, the place where people are reserved and cold to the stranger. Her family were all scattered about the country—she has nine sisters and seven brothers, all of them married and settled in their own homes—how could she possibly manage a church wedding?

She went to see Miss Dorothy Hickie in the office of Rev. Carl Heath Kopf, pastor of Mt. Vernon Church, and from then on she needn't have worried. Miss Hickie got busy, and apparently everybody she talked to wanted to do something for the couple. Major Palmer's wife will play the organ for the ceremony. The Women's City Club is providing the reception. Mrs. Alexander Steinert, President of the Club, and Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, a member, are giving the flowers for the reception. A parishioner at the church, Mrs. Ethel Hogan, is making the wedding cake as her gift, while small cakes for the reception, the punch, and other food are being provided by other parishioners and by the City Club. The club is also arranging for a five-piece Ruby Newman orchestra to play for dancing on the roof of the Esplanade Club.

Wasn't Prepared

"We are friendly in the West," says Miss Koyonan, "but people in the East have been so friendly, I wasn't prepared for it."

She is the daughter of Mrs. Fredericka Koyonan of Sebeka, Minn., and will carry a 150-year-old Finnish Bible at her wedding, given to her by her mother. Her father, a native of Finland, passed on in 1918, and since then her mother has brought up the family of 17 children to become good American citizens. One brother was at Shepard Field, Texas, in the same class as her fiance.

Aileen will stay with her husband here until he graduates from the school, probably about the first of September. Then she will return to Seattle, if he is stationed where she cannot be with him, to take a job in a shop where she used to work, selling tweeds.

The young bride has been in Boston about a month, working at R. H. Stearns until her fiance could get leave. She has had a room at 92 Bay State Road.

Private Bell is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Bell of St. Paul, Minn. The couple will have a brief honeymoon in New York.

When a Canary Isn't

The Rocky Mountain canary is not a bird but a Colorado burro, so dubbed by humorous prospectors because of the animals raucous bray.

U. S. O. Doing Grand Service On Cape Cod

By Josephine B. Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Mom and Dad from way out West, penniless girl-brides from Oklahoma and way stations, and uniform-chasing girls from practically everywhere under the sun converging on Camp Edwards these days, there would be more war casualties than just those of the battlefront were it not for the U. S. O.

When the parents of Private Morris Hayes of Lincoln, Neb., arrived on over-populated Cape Cod the other day, they found to their consternation vacant rooms for tourists were almost a myth and "eating out" a problem that threatened to "blitz" the budget.

To their astonishment, son Morris did not share their concern. "Come on," he laughed, slipping his arm around Mom and clapping Dad on the back. "See that little white house down there? That's the Onset U. S. O. clubhouse. They're regular Houdinis when it comes to helping a fellow in a fix."

Like Neighbors

Private Hayes was right. "Why, folks here are just like the neighbors at home!" beamed Mrs. Hayes through tears of relief, as the U. S. O. hostess not only found living quarters for the visitors, but urged, "Now, when it comes to meals, feel free to come right in here and cook your own in our U. S. O. kitchen."

Then there are the girl-brides who by scrimping, borrowing, and thumbing rides follow their men from camp to camp, determined to be near them as long as possible. At last comes the day when the train pulls out loaded with troops bound for Shangri-La.

With drawn, tense faces they watch each window, straining to find the one soldier "who counts." They wave wildly until there's nothing more to wave at, then burst into uncontrolled sobbing.

It's the workers at the U. S. O. who help them through this morass of depression, get these girls back on an even mental keel, aid them in obtaining a job for self-support or funds to return to their homes.

U. S. O. Clubhouse

Buzzard's Bay, jumping-off place for Camp Edwards, is a frontier town these days. The new government-built U. S. O., just opened in February under the direction of Major John Hunter, Club Director, resounds with soldier lingo, vibrates to the spry steps of the jitterbug, and is famous for its Buzzard's Bay Special—a split doughnut with ice cream in between and chocolate sauce all over.

We found one soldier who went for all of these things in a big way—except the dances. When we asked why, he replied simply, "I'm married." He didn't think his wife would like it if he danced with other girls. Anyway, he didn't feel he wanted to.

New England—down Cape Cod way, at least—is no longer overpopulated with spinsters and dateless girls. Major Hunter considers himself fortunate if he is able to round up 200 young women to dance with a thousand men at the clubhouse affairs.

A recent tour of four U. S. O. clubhouses — at New Bedford, Onset, Buzzard's Bay, and Mashpee—unfolded an exciting continued story of lively servicemen from the cowboy territory getting their first taste of New England clam chowder, their first glimpse of "the big puddle," and "lassooing" their first fish.

At the New Bedford clubhouse, sailors from Fort Rodman tread where the feet of whaling captains had gone before them, in the old mansion of Capt. Thomas R. Rodman. Something tells us that Captain Rodman would like that, too—would chuckle at these sailor boys getting their own breakfast in his "galley," and sleeping 150-strong all over the place on the occasion of a recent holiday weekend.

There are only 30 beds in the dormitory on the top floor, "but we never turn anyone away," says the hostess, explaining the holiday rush.

At Mashpee, the U. S. O. clubhouse for Negro servicemen lacks none of the hospitality that exudes from all the centers, and spruce looking Negro soldiers dance with pleasant Negro hostesses to the time of some of the finest bands in the Army.

There's a maximum of fun and freedom and a minimum of toe-the-line supervision in the U. S. O. set-up. Even in the book where the boys register, there's invitation for self-expression in the column headed "special interests."

The boys don't overlook the opportunity either, and their quips vary from "a poke at Hitler" to "blondes"; from a tactful "women of the U. S. O." to "higher interest-up loans" and "soft light, sweet music, and lovely girl (one)."

Richard Tucker

U. S. O. Hospitality on Cape Cod

It is "just like that of neighbors at home" to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hayes of Lincoln, Neb. Mrs. Hayes, in kitchen of the U. S. O. Clubhouse in Onset, prepares a home-cooked meal for Mr. Hayes and son, Private Morris Hayes, during a recent visit to Cape Cod to see son Morris. Left to right, Mr. Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, and Private Morris Hayes.

'I Married an Angel'

Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy are to be heard singing again in "I Married an Angel" at the State and Orpheum. But the choice of background against which their music is placed is unfortunate. On the stage, the musical, from which the film has been derived, served in part to introduce the dancing of Zorina. There is comparatively little dancing on the screen and the proportions of the plot have been altered. The result is a loosely told story, with an unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste, in a setting of pre-war Budapest and Paris.

To Mr. Eddy falls the role of a playboy banker. Miss MacDonald is a humble but admiring undersecretary, whom he never has observed with approval until he dreams that he marries her. The dream of his adventures occupies a considerable portion of the film, but it has not been managed with sufficient lightness of touch to achieve the effect that the story had on the stage. The conclusion is the obvious one in which he seeks to make his dream choice of a wife a fact.

Miss MacDonald and Mr. Eddy have a number of songs, some singly and some in duet, but there is hardly enough music to satisfy their admirers. The songs have been drawn from the original Rodgers and Hart melodies, and lyrics have been added by Bob Wright and Chet Forrest. A few operatic bits, which have little connection with the story, have been interpolated in the dream sequence.

Edward Everett Horton as a combination of major-domo and master of ceremonies, Binnie Barnes, and Reginald Owen are among those in the supporting cast.

"Twin Beds," the co-feature at the two theaters, is a stale and tasteless jape about a husband whose wife's public offices and bohemian friends leave her no time for home life. Edward Small restored it perhaps on the theory that what was successful farce material in 1914 should be just as successful in 1942. He may be right. But there seems to be no grounds for the assumption in "Twin Beds," notwithstanding the work that Director Tim Whelan and a cast headed by George Brent, Joan Bennett, Mischa Auer, Una Merkel, Glenda Farrell, Ernest Truex, and Margaret Hamilton put into it.

Summer Concerts on the Air

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Fritz Reiner will conduct the New York Philharmonic Symphony tonight in the first of six weekly summer concerts from Lewisohn Stadium. The program includes Strauss' "Don Juan", Mozart's E-flat Symphony, and the Air from Bach's D major Suite, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

"The Reply—The United Nations and World Freedom," is the topic for tonight's radiocast in the series, "The Fight for A Free World," presented under the joint auspices of the Radio Board of Harvard University and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. The speaker is Dr. William Yandell Elliott, professor of government at Harvard. WRUL, 7:30 p. m. (tonight's program will not be rebroadcast on regular wave lengths.)

Calling his talk "Pirates Not Wanted," Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, will discuss wage stabilization and its relation to the effective mobilization of manpower, in the "Fight Against Inflation" program, MBS-WNAC, 8:15 p. m.

Gregory Ratoff, actor and movie director, and Oscar Levant are guests on "Information Please" program, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Cornelia Otis Skinner, guest star of "Listen America," will be heard in one of her monologues, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Saturday

Paul Whiteman will conduct a program of Gershwin music with singing by Bing Crosby, Dinah Shore, and The King's Men. The program will open with "A Eulogy to George Gershwin" read by Edward Arnold, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Argentina will present an Independence Day tribute to the United States. Speakers will be Dr. Daniel Amadeo Videla, Argentina's Secretary of Agriculture, and Norman Armour, U. S. Ambassador to Argentina. NBC-WBZ, 3:30 p. m.

Grant Park Concerts in Chicago to begin with Harold Bachman's American Legion Band opening the season, NBC-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

"What So Proudly We Hail," Fourth of July dramatization, written, produced, and acted by soldiers of Camp Upton, Long Island, will be heard, NBC-WBZ, 10:15 p. m.

"Faith of a Fighting City," will tell the story of Bridgeport war efforts. Speakers will be Governor Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut, Mayor Jasper McLevy, and Leon Henderson. Interviews with a group of foreign-born parents of enlisted men, songs by Grace Moore, and music by the Bridgeport WPA Orchestra and the Warren Harding High School Choir, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 a. m.

Sunday

"Music for Elizabeth," fantasia for piano and orchestra, will have its first performance by the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, conducted by the composer, Johnny Green, with Vera Brodsky as piano soloist. The balance of the program, conducted by Bernard Hermann, will consist of the Rosamunde Overture by Schubert and Brahms' Serenade in D major, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

"The War and the Arts and Letters" will be the topic of "Reviewing Stand" (auspices of Northwestern University). Speakers will be Baker Brownell, professor of contemporary thought, Northwestern University; Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of "The Christian Century"; and David Daiches, professor of English, University of Chicago, MBS, 11 a. m., WNAC, by recording, 4 p. m.

"Can the European Continent be Invaded by Land and Sea?" will be discussed by Maj. Alexander de Seversky, author and aeronautical expert, Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, William B. Ziff, publisher, and Wythe Williams, radio news analyst, "American Forum of the Air," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

"Congress Investigates" is the subject for the University of Chicago Round Table. Speakers will be Lindsay Rogers, Burgess professor of public law, Columbia University; Wilber G. Katz, Dean, University of Chicago Law School, and the Roving Reporter, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Edna Mae Oliver will make her debut in a new series tentatively titled "The Private Life of Josephine Tuttle," by Martin Gosch and Howard Harris. Leith Stevens will be music director and Murray Bolen, producer and director, NBC-WBZ, 7 p. m.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight. Gentle winds.

All New England States: Continued moderate temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:12 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Saturday, 4:21 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Independence Day

All-day observance featuring military and other wartime activities beginning with a parade through the streets of downtown Boston at 10:15 a. m. Included in the line of march will units representing the Army and Navy, bands, color guards from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and other organizations. Parade route: From School Street, to Washington Street, Temple Place, Tremont Street, with a brief halt at the Old Granary Burying Ground for ceremonies; Court Street, to Old State House, where parade will end with further ceremonies.

Evening program arranged for the Annual Community Festival at the Frog Pond, Boston Common. There will be a band concert, parade of United Nations, a pageant outlining the history of Old Glory, enactment of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, mass singing, special features on the stage in the Pond, and other entertainment to compensate for the missing fireworks display. At 8:30 p. m.

Similar events will be held throughout the day in the various towns of Greater Boston.

Sunday

Chinese celebration commemorating five years of warfare against the Japanese aggressor. A parade, with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin scheduled to appear in the reviewing stands, will begin at 1 p. m. The route will lead from Beach Street (in the Chinatown district) to Washington to School to Tremont to Kneeland and return to Chinatown. Following the parade there will be a mass meeting in the new Leong Auditorium, 20 Oxford Street, where patriotic speeches will be held.

Song recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, at the Gardner Museum. Lucille Monaghan will be the pianist and Lee Litwin the accompanist. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

Exploring the Museum of Fine Arts with Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor. The public is welcome to attend at 2 p. m.

Grand assembly of 5,000 Scouts, Sea Scouts, and Cubs of Boston and neighboring communities. Guests of honor will be four visiting King Scouts from Great Britain. These Scouts, bearing the highest scouting rank in the British Kingdom, will receive Boston's honor at various parties planned especially for them. Assembly will be at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Embankment at 4 p. m.

Social Progress Institute at Wellesley College presents a free lecture entitled "Reason vs. Violence" by Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn. In the College Chapel, 8:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 2
Radio Timetable: Page 4

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
MONDAY, JULY 6
COME AND SING
Tickets on Sale 2 Wks. in Advance
30c, 55c, 85c, $1.10 Inc. Tax

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
4th and FINAL WEEK!
Rita HAYWORTH • Victor MATURE
MY GAL SAL
in TECHNICOLOR
THE NIGHT BEFORE THE DIVORCE

STATE — ORPHEUM
Doors ● Orpheum 9 a.m. 30c till 1 p.m.
Open ● State 11:15 a.m. incl. tax
Jeanette MacDonald—Nelson Eddy
'I MARRIED AN ANGEL'
George Brent—Joan Bennett
'TWIN BEDS'

EXETER
ABBOTT and COSTELLO
KATHRYN GRAYSON-JOHN CARROLL
"RIO RITA"
Michael Redgrave-Sally Gray-Paul Lukas
"LADY IN DISTRESS"
Sunday, "BEDTIME STORY"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
In Technicolor
'TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI'
Plus "The Remarkable Andrew"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Barbara STANWYCK • Joel McCREA
"THE GREAT MAN'S LADY"
Plus "SECRET AGENT OF JAPAN"

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

(BOSTON STAGE)

MAJESTIC Evgs. 8:30 — Matinee Tom'w
REGULAR PERFORMANCES — SUNDAY EVE. AT 8:30
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Matinees 50c 77c Plus Tax
Lillian Hellman's Prize Play
EVES. 50c-77c-1.00-1.50-2.00-2.50—PLUS TAX — MAT. 50c-1.00 — SEATS 1.00

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY WALL DISNEY'S FANTASIA VEIDT NAZI AGENT
Sunday thru Tuesday
"Rio Rita" "Whispering Ghosts"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
GREER GARSON • WALTER PIDGEON
"MRS. MINIVER"
Plus 3rd STRETCHER'S Unit • In Hi-fi Picture
Gala Stage Revue • Symphony Orchestra
1st Successive Sixth Record Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton Webb Peggy Conklin Mildred Natwick
WENDY HILLER COREY ALLEN
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of Bway. CL. 6-5969
Air-Cooled. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Junior Miss' is a joy."—*Watts, N. Trib.*
JUNIOR MISS Air Conditioned
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EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
200 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 240 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Imperial Theatre
"Take a Letter, Darling"
Starring
Rosalind Russell—Fred MacMurray
Sun. thru Wed.—July 5-8

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Somebody sells new parts.
Look up the name of the product, find "Equipment & Parts."
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
YELLOW PAGES

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Lee Chatsell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman, starring Walter Gilbert, Jessie Royce Landis and Cecelia Loftus. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Skylark," by Samson Raphaelson, starring Madge Evans. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

"El Capitan," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
"The Bee" ..... Schubert
Ballet from "Aida" ..... Verdi
"Vienna Blood," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
"Over There," Selection of American War Songs ..... Arranged by M. L. Lake
"Turkey in the Straw" ..... Guion
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Lady in Distress," Michael Redgrave and Sally Gray. 1:30, 5:30, 9:30. "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara and John Payne. 12:30, 3:50, 7:10, 10:30. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy and Ellen Drew. 11:30, 2:30, 5:50, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9:05.

Kenmore—"To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Penny Parker. 3:40, 8:35, 8:30.

Metropolitan—"The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 9:45, 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster and Lynn Bari. 11:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 9:10, 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "In Old California," John Wayne. 10:40, 1:50, 4:55, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Twin Beds," Joan Bennett and George Brent. 9:30, 12:41, 3:52, 7:03, 10:14. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 11:13, 2:23, 5:34, 8:48.

Paramount—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara and John Payne. 9:30, 12:35, 3:40, 6:46, 10. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy and Ellen Drew. 11:05, 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor. 9:40, 1:15, 4:50, 8:30. "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 10:30, 2:30, 6:10, 9:45.

Scollay—"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 11:34, 3:34, 8:30, 9:40. "In Old California," John Wayne. 10, 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Menace of the Rising Sun," "A Tour by Clipper of the Pacific Battlefields." "Lowell Thomas Travel-Indie." "Robert Mitchell's Boys' Choir." "Spencer Tracy Tells You the History of the American Army." "The Assembly Line Production of War Planes," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Twin Beds," Joan Bennett and George Brent. 12:59, 4:10, 7:12, 10:23. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 11:30, 2:41, 5:43, 8:54.

Telephone—"Pacific Frontiers," "Al Donahue and Orchestra." "Ring of Steel," "Icecapades." "Hollywood Snapshots," two cartoons and 50 minutes of the latest news. 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"She's in the Army," Veda Ann Borg and Lyle Talbot. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. "Ellery Queen and Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Uptown—"Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young. 2:50, 6:30, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 9:05 a. m., 12, 3, 6, 9. "All-American Co-ed," F. Langford. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:45, 5.

Allston: "The Westerner" and "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe and Gloria Dickson. 1:45, 9.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Date with the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Close Call for Hilary Queen," Bill Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. 3:10, 9:32. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis and George Montgomery. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "A Bedtime Story," Loretta Young and Fredric March. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. 4:45, 8.

Brookline Village: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. 3:35, 6, 8:30. "Young America," Jane Withers. 4:15, 7:50.

Cleveland Circle—"We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. "Syncopation," Adolph Menjou. 2, 5, 8.

Harvard: "A Gentleman is Born." Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. "Mister V." Leslie Howard. 2, 5.

University: "Fantasia," 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett. "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Irwin. 2, 5.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Strange Case of Dr. Rx," Lionel Atwill and Ashley Cowyne. "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry. 2, 7:30-11.

Strand: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 1:45, 6:33. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 3:30, 7:15.

Codman: "True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce and Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestan: "Mister V." Leslie Howard. "Dutch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 2:12, 7:10. "Young America," Jane Withers. 3, 7:37.

HINGHAM—Loring Hall: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. "Dutch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Mister V." Leslie Howard. 2:13, 9:30. "Dutch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:53, 5:06.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Invaders," Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey and Laurence Olivier. 3:30, 8:15. "Castle on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45, 10:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis and George Montgomery. Dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:45, 4:45, 7:55. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis and Olivia De Havilland. 3:01, 6:10, 9:17.

Maplewood: "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Irwin. 2, 7, 9:55. "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. 3:55, 9:15.

Strand: "A Bedtime Story," Loretta Young. 3:35, 8:30. "Let's Get Tough," East Side Kids. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:47, 7:47. "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 3:34, 9:34.

MEDFORD — Fellowes: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Dennis Morgan. "Almost Married," Robert Paige. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 3:40, 8:10. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 2:05, 6:40, 10:04.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Invaders," Leslie Howard, Lawrence Olivier, Raymond Massey. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly, Richard Carlson. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. "Stick to Your Guns," Bill Boyd. Stage Show. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and John Wayne. "All American Co-Ed," F. Langford and Johnny Downs. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. "Duke of the Navy," Ralph Byrd and Veda Ann Borg. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Hellzapoppin'," Olsen and Johnson. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 2.

Strand: "Male Animal." Henry Fonda, "Young America," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Canal Zone" Chester Morris. 1:48. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, "Stick to Your Guns," Bill Boyd. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camera: "Invaders," Laurence Olivier. "Road to Happiness," John Boles, Mona Barrie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 1:32, 7:07. "Cowboy Serenade," Gene Autry. 3:08, 7:54.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable. "Road Agent," Leo Carrillo. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "We Hands on Clock," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Wife Takes a Flyer," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:15, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid, Claude Rains, Gladys Cooper, Gene Tierney. 2:15, 6:15, 10.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid in all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 4 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class mail matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

Sideglances in Washington: Dr. Hu—Who Has Traveled Far

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 3

Diplomatic sprinter: If you want to know something about America, ask Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador. In the last six months he's traveled 35,000 American miles.

Also he's acquired more honorary degrees than any American since he's been in this country—10 in the last six months. A Cornell University - educated scholar who went home and streamlined the Chinese language, Dr. Hu is a favorite with American intellectuals, benefit givers and clubwomen. His only regret nowadays, he says, is that he has "no time to write poetry."

Shoreham special: Mrs. Paul V. McNutt has taken on the big job of forming car-pooling clubs at the swanky Hotel Shoreham here. Practicing what she preaches, she already has her distinguished-looking husband participating.

Whenever he leaves the hotel, Mr. McNutt calls out his destination in a loud voice and invites all going his way to hop in.

Mr. Hull's understatement: A newspaperman asked Secretary of State Cordell Hull whether a current magazine was correct in quoting him as describing former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka as "crooked as a basket of fishhooks."

The sedate secretary, in his usual impassionate tone, replied that he would prefer to have used stronger language but had decided to restrain himself.

Last drop: The big tax bill is out on the House floor which reminds Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma:

"The strong man at the fair had squeezed the juice out of a lemon.

"Holding it up before the crowd he shouted: 'I'll give $5 to anyone who can squeeze another drop of juice out of this lemon!'

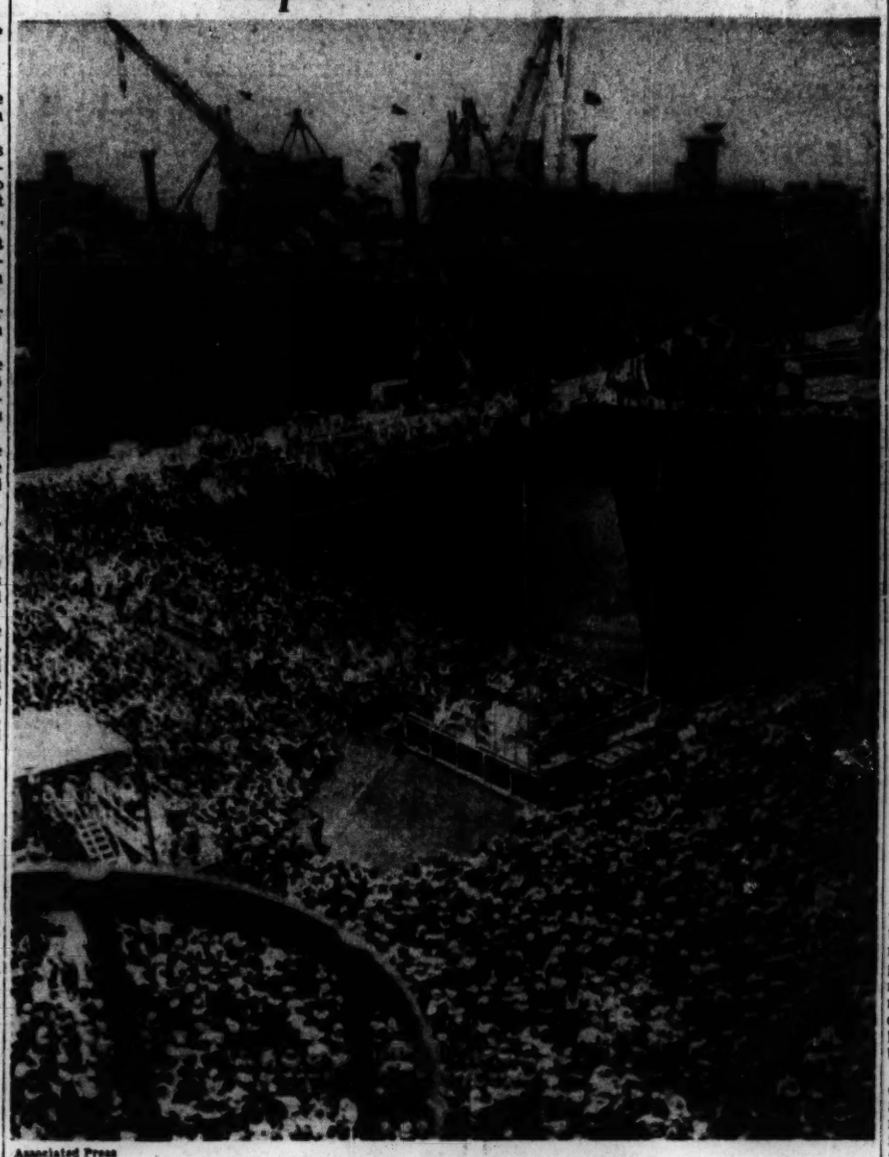
"Up stepped a little man. He gripped the lemon, and to the surprise of the crowd, squeezed out several drops.

"'It's easy,' he murmured. 'I'm a tax collector.'"

Typo: With all the rush and bustle and inexperienced people in jobs in Washington, typographical errors sometimes creep in.

One such led to considerable amazement at the local rationing board when a man walked in and asked for a piano. When a clerk queried him he said he had come to "sing" for his tires. The letter he received should have read "sign."—M. H.

Shipbuilders Set Records



Associated Press

Cargo Vessels Speeded for War Effort

Several records were set by the California Shipbuilding Corporation yards at San Pedro, Calif., on June 30 when the cargo ship Joseph McKenna (right) was delivered to the United States Maritime Commission shortly after the launching of the Junipero Serra (in fitting basin, center). The McKenna was outfitted 18 days after launching, which came 57 days after the keel was laid. Delivery was made 115 days ahead of contract schedule.

Prices and Your Purse: Bicycles

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 3

If you really need a bicycle to ride to work, you can get it when they are frozen beginning July 9. You can't get one if public transportation is near by and not overcrowded. Anyone engaged in "gainful occupation" is eligible if he shows he intends to use the bicycle at least three days a week. Housewives and students are not unless they have an occupation that brings them within the eligibility classifications.

Peaches on Special

Peaches will be a victory food special for three weeks, July 16 to Aug. 5. Peach production this year is up one fourth.

What to Do With Milk?

Preparations for a "second front" in Europe are leaving the United States with a big surplus of evaporated milk, left behind because of lack of shipping space. Powdered milk went instead. Now the Government is wondering what to do with 25,000,000 cases of evaporated milk stored in various parts of the country.

Take Your Ration Card

Even if you're spending your vacation at a hotel, theoretically you are supposed to take your sugar ration card along with you. If you eat more than 12 meals while you are there, the hotelkeeper is supposed to take it to the local rationing board and have a coupon cancelled. Most people, OPA admits, don't bother.

Fuel Oil Rationing

Rationing of oil for heating homes on the Eastern Seaboard next winter was predicted this week by J. B. Parten, Director of Transportation of the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator.

No 'Price Snooping'

Has your favorite storekeeper begun to display his list of ceiling prices for "cost-of-living commodities," designated by the OPA? If not, tell him he must. Leon Henderson is glad to have women act as "educators" in the present campaign to save price control, but is anxious to keep them from "price snooping." So be pleasant with your storekeeper when he pleads ignorance.

Gas for Boats

Small power boats in the eastern gasoline rationed area will get sufficient gasoline to keep them in commission. Some day they suddenly may have to be called out for war duty, OPA points out.

'Buy Coal Now'

Small towns take notice: Pushed by the railroads, civilian defense committees and public officials, city folks have been heeding the Government's "Buy Coal Now" warning. The campaign has not been taken up in smaller communities who may, the Government warns, suffer heatless days next winter unless they get their orders in now.

Stamp Serial Number

East Coast motorists who register for gas on July 9, 10, and 11, need not show their $5 auto-use stamp. Instead, car owners will be told to enter their stamp serial number in the new ration books and gasoline dealers will be instructed to compare the entry with the stamp fixed to the car for which gasoline is purchased.

Have you bought yours?

Ready to Buy Tires

Disappointed at the rubber salvage drive, OPA is ready to follow it with nation-wide gasoline rationing and with an appeal to motorists to sell the RFC all tires in their possession in excess of five per car. Officials estimate it may be possible to collect 3,000,000 usable tires this way.

Questions Pile Up

One reason Congress is threatening to withhold funds from OPA is that they have trouble getting answers to constituents' letters at Mr. Henderson's office. OPA is moving so fast that nobody takes time to answer individual questions, even when sent through Congressmen. Best way to get questions answered is through your local Price Administration and War Rationing Board.

Rios Determined to Guide Ship of State With the Wind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — President Rios provided convincing evidence that his will be the decisive voice in guiding wartime foreign relationships when he rebuked Socialist Party leaders—including Production Minister Oscar Schnake—for promoting a campaign aimed at breaking with the Nazi Axis.

This rebuke should not be construed as presidential protection for one of the two remaining Axis diplomatic bases in the Americas. Although extremely cautious, President Rios is not unaware of the surging democratic feeling of Chilean labor and the continually expanding appeal of the moral cause of the Allies. He knows that, as the world moves today, Chile is not entirely the master of its own decisions, but he at least is determined to guide his ship with the wind and not let it drift aimlessly.

The wind is only just beginning to blow in Chile. One indicating straw is Foreign Minister Ernesto Barro Jarpa's energetic denunciation of the description of the national position as "neutral"—it is not "neutral, but non-belligerent," he says.

The Government, also, has offered full co-operation with the Chamber committee investigating Nazi activities. It sent a letter to Hector Muñoz, its chairman, quoting from the presidential message of Señor Rios that it will not allow action against the "moral and material patrimony of any American country" in Chilean territory.

Concerned With Nazis

The Chamber committee is concerned with Nazi—not anti-democratic—activities. The Deputies refused the introduction of definitions which included communistic and anti-foreign activities. The investigators propose to move south, into the heart of the German-colonized territory, and President Rios has ordered every public department to co-operate with its work, when called upon.

The committee itself represents a compromise in membership, with representation conceded to the Nationalist Union, believed to hold Nazi sympathies. In addition, there are conservative and liberal members. There is, however, a majority of Radical, Socialist and Communist representatives determined on a thorough investigation. Señor Muñoz, the chairman, is a Radical.

Julio Barrenechea, Socialist, who sponsored the proposal in the Chamber and is a member of the Committee, said powers would be sought to dissolve militarized organizations, Chileanise teaching and even redistribute land in a zone dominated by Nazi elements. A bureau will be opened to encourage direct information from the public.

The Mexican declaration of war stimulated democratic opinion in Chile. There are strong ties, although of recent growths, between the two countries. El Mercurio strongly attacked the Axis, in an editorial, for the sinking of Mexican tankers and praised and justified the Mexican declaration of war. It warned the Axis that it was making a mistake if it thought it could frighten American Nations or force them to abandon the cause they have embraced or create divisions among them. Fear, it said, was unknown among American countries when their independence and vital interests were threatened.

Leading Newspaper

The significance of this editorial lies in the fact that El Mercurio is, undoubtedly, the leading daily newspaper in Chile and because, although this organ displays its news in a pro-Allied way, it has generally been circumspect in editorial expression.

The Socialists, however, made a tactical mistake in seizing upon recent developments to start a National Democratic Front for breaking relationships with the Axis and "destruction of the fifth column." It invited all parties and groups to join the drive, while Señor Schnake—a member of the Cabinet—made a speech advocating Chilean participation in the world front against the dictatorships.

This, of course, created an intolerable situation for the President, who called the Socialists to order. It was all done harmoniously, according to report, and it was agreed that government supporters would act consistently on foreign policy.

Postwar Britain Pictured As Land of Class Equality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—Britain will tread the middle way after the war, becoming neither Communist nor a nation ruled by "a privileged class of aristocrats, but rather a country of full employment and social security for all, according to Harold Beresford Butler, new British Minister to the United States.

Mr. Butler, in his first public address since arriving in the United States on June 21, declared over a nation-wide Columbia Broadcasting System network Thursday that the sense of common peril and national purpose had "lit a fire of resolve which has melted class differences and party rivalries" in Britain.

"The country is now one family as it has never been in my lifetime, fighting together, working together, praying," he said.

"The rule of equality of service runs from top to bottom, and it has all been done by democratic methods—no Gestapo, very little use of compulsory powers, just the tapping of the spontaneous desire to serve of a whole people and its effective organization into a mighty national effort.

Britain After War

"And what will Britain be like when it is over? I am told that some Americans still picture it as it was in bygone days—a country ruled by a privileged class of land aristocrats. Well, that old England was disappearing fast before the last World War; it had almost entirely disappeared by 1939."

After the war, Britons want social advance to continue at a higher tempo, Mr. Butler declared. Full employment and social security for all are aims which the country will expect its Government to achieve, "whatever sacrifices are entailed," he added.

"But don't imagine," he continued, "that Britain is going Communist or anything of that sort. Englishmen and Scotsmen and Welshmen are not made that way. They are stout individualists who want to manage their own lives and not have them managed for them. But they also think that freedom can be combined with a social purpose, with greater all-round happiness and more general prosperity."

Must Win Just Peace

Recalling that 44,000 civilians had been killed in air raids over Britain, Mr. Butler said his country was ready to fight invasion more fiercely now than even in 1940, since it had seen what the Nazis had done to Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Russia.

He asserted that Britain had beaten the German output of aircraft and possibly surpassed German production in other weapons by mobilizing the whole nation.

"The power of evil cannot prevail against the united wills and the growing might of those four great peoples, the United States, the British Commonwealth, Soviet Union, and China, backed by all the other United Nations," he added. "We shall not fail to achieve victory in war together. When it is won, we must not fail to achieve a peace together which will bring a happier world to the generations that come after us."

U. S. Army Officer Braves Plot To Track Down Enemy Agents

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Panama Canal Zone, July 3 (AP)—An Army Intelligence officer who braved poison plots and saboteurs to trail a band of Axis spies through Central American harbor towns has bagged the ringleaders known as "The King of Belize" and 19 of his assistants engaged in refueling German submarines and spotting Allied shipping.

The network, spread all the way from Panama to British Honduras, has been cracked and the hunt is on for other enemy agents, Lieut. Gen. Frank Andrews, Caribbean defense commander, announced yesterday.

Trail Leads to Belize

From night clubs and taxi dance halls through shipping offices and into the Panama Canal Zone where trusted employees were discovered working for the enemy, the trail led to Belize, British Honduras, where a jungle spy leader, posing as a business man, directed operations.

The hunt began from a tip given by an American sea patrol plane which spotted a ship, identified as the La Plata, carrying oil drums to Belize.

When they learned she was to sail early in April for Cristobal, Army counter-espionage authorities put an agent aboard and arrested several passengers, charging them with evading censorship regulations. On one person they found plans of vital installations at the naval air station at Coco Solo.

After the Army Intelligence agent, flying his own plane, visited Belize and obtained further information in letters from a night club hostess and laborers, Lieutenant General Andrews took up the trail himself.

He traveled extensively through the Central American Republics, picking up a hint here and a clue there.

Room Ransacked

Meanwhile, the agent, in Belize found his room ransacked one night. Efforts were made to sabotage his plane.

The first phase of the hunt ended June 25 when 20 persons, including "The King," were taken into custody, in joint action by American and British authorities.

"The King" almost escaped on a small coastal ship but a U. S. Naval Patrol plane set down at sea and put a prize crew aboard her after the Nazi agent was apprehended.

U. S. General Staff Increases Air Power Representation

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Army again increased air power representation on the general staff today, by assigning Brig. Gen. Donald Wilson of Hyner Mill, W. Va., a combat and command pilot, to be assistant chief of staff in charge of personnel.

A second assistant chief, Brig. Gen. Idwald Edwards, and Maj. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, likewise are air men.

Eisenhower Successor

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced at the same time the appointment of Brig. Gen. Thomas T. Handy, Spring City, Tenn., to be assistant chief of staff for operations, succeeding Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the new European theater of operations.

General Handy, field artillery Officer, has been an instructor at the naval war college and also at Virginia Military Institute, of which he is an alumnus.

Brig. Gen. David N. W. Grant, Richmond, Va., of the Medical Corps, a flight surgeon, was made chief flight surgeon for the Army Air Forces, a new post.

Mr. Stimson reported likewise the assignments of commanders to four new infantry divisions to be created in September. They included:

94th Division, Brig. Gen. Harry J. Malony, Lakemont, N. Y.; 98th, Brig. Gen. Paul L. Ransom, Hartford, Conn.; 102nd, Brig. Gen. John B. Anderson, Parkersburg, Iowa, and 104th, Brig. Gen. Gilbert R. Cook, Texarkana, Ark.

769 Negroes Enrolled

Mr. Stimson told his press conference that on June 15, Army officers candidates schools had enrolled 769 Negro soldiers, an increase of 172 in a month. Mr. Stimson said the candidates were distributed among virtually all Army branches.

Commanding generals may now designate soldiers to train for officers in recognition of demonstrated fitness for meritorious service, Mr. Stimson announced. Such men will not be required to be approved by a board of officers.

Pilots and mechanics for the field artillery "grasshopper" air force of small observation balloons will be selected from officers and men of the ground forces, Mr. Stimson announced. Pilots will be chosen from officers and men who hold or have held private pilot's ratings.

General McCoy Heads Group To Try Eight Nazi Saboteurs

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—An outstanding Army authority on international affairs heads the military commission named by President Roosevelt to try the eight alleged Nazi saboteurs seized after landing from U-boats.

Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, a veteran of the Spanish-American War battle of San Juan Hill, was in the news only six months ago as a member of the Roberts Commission which inquired into the state of American defenses at the time the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

He served on the 1932 League of Nations commission which investigated the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. Earlier he was chairman of a commission which undertook to settle a boundary dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay, was director of election in Nicaragua and served on other official groups in the Philippines and Armenia.

Tried Billy Mitchell

General McCoy, incidentally, was a member of the court martial which tried Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, outspoken champion of air power. He retired from active military service in 1938. He is a native of Lewiston, Pa.

Three others of the trial commission of seven are retired officers.

Maj. Gen. Walter S. Grant left active service only this year after holding several top commands. Among them was the third corps area, Baltimore. He is a native of Ithaca, N. Y.

Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, retired, is a former Governor of Puerto Rico and a one-time judge advocate general of the Army. His home is at Macon, Ga.

Native of Ohio

Maj. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, until recently in charge of several civilian protection projects for the Office of Civilian Defense, is a former deputy chief of staff. He is a native of Lykens, Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, a native of Fort Robinson, Neb., was senior member of the Canadian-American military board which recently arranged for transfer of Americans serving with the Canadian armed forces.

Brig. Gen. John T. Lewis, is commandant of the military district of the National Capital. The youngest member of the trial commission, he is a native of Rockford, Ill.

Brig. Gen. John T. Kennedy, is commandant of Fort Bragg, N. C., his native State.

Flag Prize to House & Garden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—Among approximately 1,200 current magazines displaying the United States flag on their cover, House and Garden has been judged to have achieved the most beautiful design.

The cover that brought to House and Garden the United States Flag Association's Cross of Honor is a drawing showing the flag unfurled over Mt. Vernon.

Other winners in various classes of periodicals entered in the Flag Association's cover contest were: Harper's Bazaar, Time, This Week, Infantry Journal, Modern Industry, Nylic Review and the Merck Report. The latter two are "house organs."

Seventeen prominent artists, headed by Vaughn Flannery, selected the winning cover designs at a meeting in the national gallery of art. They are being exhibited this week at the Department of Commerce.

The idea of having flags on all magazine covers at Independence Day time is said to have originated with Paul McNamara, promotion man for Hearst magazines, who interested the National Publishers Association and the United States Flag Association in the proposal.

The citations in the contest were signed by William Tyler Page, President General of the Flag Association who praised publishers in "putting aside all other considerations on this 166th anniversary of their birth of our nation in featuring the flag of our country on their covers. This," he said, "is most assuredly an act of patriotism over and above the discharge of their normal responsibilities."

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Providence Back at Top of List for Highway Safety Among Cities of Size

New Institute Is Scheduled At Wellesley

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 3—While the New England Institute of International Relations wound up its sessions today at Wellesley College, Miss Dorothy Hill, director of The Summer Institute for Social Progress, was busy making final arrangements for its opening tomorrow morning.

The one institute succeeds the other immediately each year, so that it is possible to spend a complete vacation period on the Wellesley campus, alternating serious discussions of current topics with recreation, such as canoeing, swimming, tennis, folk dancing and so forth.

Attracts Special Group

A number of teachers, lecturers, students and others who are especially interested in international affairs attend the first institute only, while the Institute for Social Progress attracts a special group of its own. The inclusive cost of attending either conference compares very favorably with the expense of vacationing in any popular resort.

This year the headquarters of both institutes are in Stone-Davis Hall. Registration for the Institute for Social Progress begins there at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. At 11 a. m. the first meeting will be held. The subject to be discussed then will be, "What Stake Has Religion in a Democratic Victory?"

Tomorrow afternoon there will be a lecture on rationing. On Sunday afternoon the subject under discussion is to be, "Labor's Part in Defense and Postwar Planning," while the evening lecture on "Reason vs. Violence," will be given by Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, well-known educator.

Round Tables

On Monday morning, the round tables, which are the special feature of this institute, will begin. They are important because of the fact that, through scholarships, an attempt is made to include in the membership of this conference a fairly representative cross-secion of American opinion—from financiers to mill workers, and from prosperous dairy farmers to sharecroppers. Although wartime difficulties have made it more of a problem this year to carry out this basic plan of the institute, the membership promises to be diverse enough to make the round-table discussions extremely lively and interesting.

According to Miss Hill, the Institute hopes—through its condensed one-week schedule this year—to send all its members back home to their particular professions and jobs, rested and refreshed, and with a clearer picture of what each one can do to serve his country and humanity better.

Working Out Last-Minute Details

Miss Dorothy Hill (left), director of the Summer Institute for Social Progress, working out last-minute details of the Institute schedule with its secretary, Miss Grace L. Osgood, at Wellesley College.

Miss Hill says, too, that the institute this year has been planned in the belief that the war is the result of a breakdown in the institutions of co-operation which mankind has forged. To win the war of violence, she adds, could be futile—unless, at the same time it is possible to create domestic and international relationships, sound enough to stand future strains and to prevent recurrence of wars and depressions.

While the nation mobilizes its mechanical resources for the war, Miss Hill declares, it must also pool its intellectual resources for long-range planning.

China in New World

Last night, in the final lecture of the New England Institute of International Relations' evening series, Dr. Tsune-Chi Yu, Consul-General for the Republic of China, in New York, lectured on "China in the New World."

Reminding his audience that this coming Sunday marks the fifth anniversary of China's war with Japan, Dr. Chi Yu said that the Chinese have discovered that the human individual with his courage and determination, is the most valuable factor, even in these days of mechanized warfare.

Touching on the tendency in some quarters to favor hesitation until large military powers can be built up in the hope of taking the risk out of attack, Dr. Chi Yu remarked that if mathematical calculation could determine the outcome of wars, there would have been no American, French or Chinese revolutions.

With typically Chinese respect for what has been accomplished by ancestory, Dr. Chi Yu declared that taking into consideration the whole course of human history, it is well to approach the problem of establishing permanent and universal peace with considerable humility. A willingness to take comparatively small steps in the direction of this goal, is very much in order today, in his opinion.

Group of 25 Evacuee Children Colby Junior College Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, N. H.—Colbytown Camp for New Americans has for its summer guests—some 25 starry-eyed evacuee children from war-swept lands who will splash in the peaceful waters of Little Lake Sunapee and skip through quiet woodland paths for a whole month as the very special guests of the students of Colby Junior College.

This is the third year that the College has extended this invitation to "new Americans," and it was one of the first to offer the refreshment of its campus to children who had fled far from their homelands as a result of the war.

Ten nationalities will be represented in the youthful group which will romp on the lake shore this month, including for the first time seven native-born Americans. In addition there will be youngstars from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France Germany, England, Italy, Poland and Russia.

The purpose of the camp is to teach all of these children to become better American citizens, more tolerant, more generous, and more co-operative, according to the explanation of Miss Marion Brown, teacher of religion at Colby, who is co-director of the summer project.

Funds for carrying on the camp for the children during the month of July are raised during the year as a college project.

Nearly all of these children have been in the United States less than two years, and most of them have spent most of this time in city apartments.

Short Waves in Boston

WBUL, 6.04mc, 9.79mc or 11.79mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World."
7:45 p. m.—Algeria News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.0m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

For Saturday, July 4

WBUL, 6.04mc, 9.79mc, or 11.79mc

6:15 p. m.—Spanish for North Americans.
6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

For Sunday, July 5

WBUL, 11.79mc, 17.78mc

10:15 a. m.—Chimes and morning services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts

2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
3:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World," Recorded.
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:00 p. m.—Devotional Program.
6:30 p. m.—For service men overseas.
7:15 p. m.—Poetry Readings and Music.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, July 5

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WBUL and WRUW, 11.79mc and 17.78mc. Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Enforcement Of Speed Rule Is Effective

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 3—It was good news for Providence this week when the National Safety Council announced that Providence had moved back to the head of the list in highway safety for cities with from 250,000 to 500,000 population. The announcement covered the period from January 1 to June 1 of this year.

When earlier this year the national safety awards for 1941 were announced, Providence was well down on the list for the first time in a decade. Winning the trophy, or at least winning the runner-up position, had become a habit for this city which proudly considers itself the nation's "Safest City." It was only small consolation for Providence when the National organization awarded this city a special trophy for having the best ten-year record of highway safety.

Soon after the ratings for 1941 were made known, the Providence police department, supported by many civic organizations and the citizenry, launched a new campaign for safety. Police tightened up on motorists to enforce observance of the 25-mile-an-hour speed limit. Once more the schools were enlisted in the safety drive and the entire community was made safety conscious again.

The result was reflected in the news this week that Providence is back at the head of the list.

Many new safety problems have been created by the wartime industrial boom. In spite of ride-to-work clubs and gasoline rationing, traffic congestion has reached unprecedented peaks in certain sections of the city near war plants.

Chief of Police James J. Cusick doubts that gasoline rationing, in itself, will mean fewer mishaps on the highways. "There are fewer cars on the road," he concedes, "but some motorists are inclined to take advantage of the clear roads and step on it. We intend to keep bearing down."

Low-Cost Housing

Crowds of sightseers turned out this week in Providence to inspect the first completed apartments in the first of the city's several low-cost housing developments being erected under supervision of the Providence Housing Authority.

The apartments are in the Chad Brown housing project. The project includes 312 dwelling units and the Housing Authority reports that already it has received 443 applications from prospective tenants.

Rentals range from $17 a month upward and include electric refrigerator, gas stove, heat and light.

The city's second housing project, called the Roger Williams apartments, is expected to be ready for occupancy before the end of the summer.

Junior Movement

An issue that has stirred up a great deal of controversy was settled amicably this week when the Providence School Department decided to continue its junior placement service in modified form with its own funds. The service provides a clearing house to assist young people in finding employment. For several years it has been operated partly with Federal funds, but beginning July 1, the Federal funds were withdrawn and the placement service work was to be taken over entirely by the U. S. Employment Service in this region.

The controversy arose over abandonment of the school's placement service. Opponents of the change argued that the school system had operated its service successfully for many years and that the U. S. Employment Service was not so well equipped to care for the younger boys and girls seeking jobs.

Under the modified system approved this week, two counsellors and a full-time clerk will be employed by the school system to operate the service through the summer months. Formerly, three counsellors were employed, all paid by Federal funds, and the service was operated for young people from Cranston, East Providence, North Providence and Johnston, as well as for those from Providence. Because the Providence system now will be bearing all the cost, its services will be only for children from this city, Dr. James L. Hanley, Superintendent of Schools, explained.

While the controversy was on, numerous columns of newspaper stories, editorials and letters to the editor appeared, on one side or the other. United States Senator Theodore Francis Green was drawn into the dispute.

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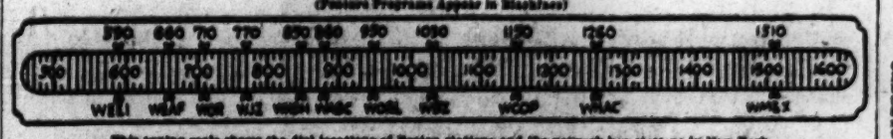
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WELI-900kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-198m
1:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	Mary Martin"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
1:15	St. Martha's Hour	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
1:30	News; Hollywood	Dance Music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks; rz	Afternoon Rhapsody
1:45	Swing Time"; Talk	Southernaires; quartet	Right to Happiness	Shady Valley Folks; sk	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Bond Wagon	News Service	Backstage Wife	Music; Concert Hall	Dance Matinee; records
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	Stella Dallas"; sketch	Walter Compton, News	Carmen Miranda, songs
4:30	Exploring Space	Club Matinee; variety	Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Comments	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	Young Widder Brown"	Pan Americana	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
5:00	"Musical Camera";	Luther, songs	When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:15	Joan Cullen; orch.	"Hot Dog Report"; sk.	Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
5:30	Songs; Orchestra	"Flying Patrol"; drama	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Don Bernie, music	"Wanderer of Wasteland"	Helen Germaine	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Eddie Hopper	News Service	Herb Lewis, songs	Twilight baseball game;	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Twilight baseball game;	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Songs for Supper"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	March to Victory
7:15	"Dear John"; sk.	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk	News of the World	Twilight baseball game;	Richard Gallagher, news
7:30	Quiz and Mimicry	"The Lone Ranger";	Grand Central Station;	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Rudolph Friml's Music
7:45	quiz show; music	drama	Graduation sketch	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Treasury Parade
8:00	Lowe'sHour, Bandman	"Academy Award";	Lucille Manners; Rose	"Swing Up the Scale";	Marion Gould's Music
8:15	Carpenter; Trio &	drama	Graham; orchestra	Paul W. Mathews	"Price Control"; records
8:30	Selmer, conductor	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information, Please";	"Songs Marching Men"	The Lyric Theater
8:45	Concert; News	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; Ray	"Listen, America"	Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Block's Orchestra	"Listen, America"	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jimmie Fidler	cal Album"
9:30	"I Was a Prisoner	Dinah Shore, songs	"Your War"; drama	"Double or Nothing";	"Classical Album"
9:45	Spy"; serial	"Little Show"; songs	"Your War"; drama	quiz, with guests	"Classical Album"
10:00	"Doc H. I. Deal";	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"People Are Funny";	Cedric Foster, News	News reports
10:15	Bob Hawk's Quiz,	"Mr. Machines Victory"	quiz show; guests	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Mayor Tobin	Morgan Beatty, News	"Road to Victory";	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	"Road to Victory"	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Dance Orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Glaude Thornhill's Orch.
11:15	Ridoutt; Jack Ho-	News Service	Music You Want	Del Casino's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
11:30	ward's Or.; Mas-	Flahverman's Hour	Music You Want	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Day's End; News
11:45	ter Works of Music	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WBZ-1030kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-198m
9:00	Arnolda Partners	Fisherman's News	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Candleoder's Parade	Prescott Presents	"Breakfast Food"; sk.	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Candleoder's Parade	"Breakfast Club";	News; Melodeers	Organ; Vocalists	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	500 Presents	Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pick Up"; or-
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Air Express Music	United States Navy Band	"The Aldrich Family";	Studio program
10:15	reports; music; dr.	First Piano Quartet	United States Navy Band	comedy	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Salute to America	"To Victory and Peace"	Allen Prescott and Orch.	"Sing and Swing Shop"	Shopping News
10:45	Food Poll	Dance Music	Saturday Serenade	Studio Speaker	Shopping News
11:00	News; Talks	Blue Jacket Hop	"The Croshtons Are	Studio Speaker	"Cartoon Caravan"
11:15	Carlos Ta; Music	Blue Jacket Hop	Going"; comedy serial	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Let's Pretend"	Hits	America the Free Vic-	"Calls a Fighting	Ruble's Discoveries
11:45	"Let's Pretend"	"Admiral Robert Peary"	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	City"; Bridgeport, Conn.	News reports
12:00	Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party;	Rhythm Revue
12:15	dramatization	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	Consumer's Time	variety show; orchestra	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Grange Hour,	News Service	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	National Grange Hour	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.;	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Institute	vocalist	Coast Guard on Guard	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Who Is Our Public	Al and Lee Reisman, piano	Ralph Maquolo's Orchestra	Defense War Industry	Nancy Mack, songs
1:45	dramatization	Paul Brooks, songs	News Service	Plants; Independ's Day	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Jewish War Veterans	United States Marine	First baseball game;	Victory Program
2:15	Books"; interview	Dance Music	Band	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Victory Program
2:30	United We Stand	Air Express Music	Tennis Championships	Yankees	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand	Fisherman's News	Tennis Championships	First baseball game;	News reports
3:00	Buffalo Serenade	Royal Canadian Air	Adventures in Research;	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Buffalo Serenade	Force Band	Dance orchestra	Yankees	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	C. B. S. Detroit	Dance Music	Argentina Observes 4th.	Baseball Interviews;	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	C. B. S. Detroit	Patterns in Blue	Campus Capers	Second baseball game;	Talk; Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Radio from Europe;	News Service	Pan American Holiday;	Boston Red Sox-N.Y.	Dance Matinee
4:15	variety shows; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday;	Yankees	Dance Matinee
4:30	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; variety	"Your Number, Please";	Second baseball game;	The Concert Hour
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; News	"Your Number, Please"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	The Concert Hour
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young Americans	National Professional	Yankees	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:15	brook; Stan Kenton's Orchestra		Tennis Championship; Musical program	Red Sox-Yankees game	Ray Kyser's Orchestra; Sports; Music
5:30	Al Helfer, sportscaster	Music for Y'g Americans	News; Sports Reporter;	Sports Matinee	News reports
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	"Whatever's of Whatid'd	"Symphony in Swing"	Sports Matinee	
6:00	News; comments	News; Sports Reporter;	News; Sports Reporter;	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports;
6:15	Bill Stern; songs	News; War Talk	Sports Digest; songs	Sports Roundup	News; Waltz Time;
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Variety show	Sports Digest; Music	From Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Edward Tomlinson, talk	News Review	Dramatization	Sports reports
7:00	July 4 Program by	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says";	Sports Commentator	"March to Victory"
7:15	Overseas Men	The Voice of Israel	McGuerin's Quiz	Carl Hoff's Orchestra;	Music; News
7:30	"Calling Pan Amer-	Civic Production Prgm;	Mary Queen; detective	"Confidentially Yours"	"Let's Polka"
7:45	ica"; Recording	Charlie Spivak's Orch	series	Dance orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet"	"Homage to Gershwin";	Visit to American Eagle	Musical Com. Favorites
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	mystery drama	Paul Whiteman's Orch.;	Club, London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	Bobby Lee's Or.	"Good Will Hour";	Ethel Merman; songs;	"California Melodies";	News report
8:45	Dance Time	Swap Night	"Homage to Gershwin"	"California Melodies"	Dance orchestra
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	American Legion Fourth	National Barn Dance;	"America Loves a Mel-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	of July Program; speak-	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	ody"; Marion Claire;	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	ers; soloist	Grant Park Concert	Attilio Baggione, cho-	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Am. Legion 4th Program	Grant Park Concert	rus; orchestra; speaker	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Bob Ripley's "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15	Talks	or Not"	"Labor for Victory"; talks	"What So Proudly We	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Ridoutt; D'ano Time	"Stag Party"; variety	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Hail"; Camp Upton	Count Basie's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	show	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Dance orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:00	News; Analysis	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	Religious Period; stories	Dance orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Fisherman's Program	Organ music	Dance orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WBZ-1030kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-198m
10:00	Church of the Air	Variety program	"Highlights of the Bible"	Uncle Bob"; children's	Religious service
10:30	Church of the Air	Variety Program	"Highlights of the Bible"	program	"Music in the Modern
10:45	Church of the Air	Religious services	"Thrilling Stories";	Religious Service for	Mood"
11:00	Wings Over Jordan	Religious services	Yi di Vilyoen; piano	What Price Peace; The	Services from The Mother
11:15	News; "Everybody's	Religious services	News; Music	Services, Cathedral	Church, The First
11:30	Church"; guest	Religious services	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul,	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:45	Invitation to	Religious services	News Service	Services, Cathedral	entist, in Boston,
11:55	Learning; guests	Musical program	"Commando Mary"; talks	Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	News Service	"Sunday Down South";	Australian News	News Report;
12:15	"Wonderful	First Piano Quartet	orchestra; vocalists	Dance orchestra	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Quiz Kids; Dr.	Music Hall; Symphony	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra;	Invest program	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Twenty-second Lot-	Music Hall; Symphony	"Parole"; drama; St. John	News; Service	Joseph Tall's Hour, Ruby
1:15	ter; drama	Orchestra; soloist	River Singers	Dance orchestra	Gentry's Orchestra
1:30	News; Comment	Cavalcade of Song;	Modern Music	Religious program	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	"Dear Mr. U. S. A."; drm.	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Old-Fashioned Revival	Drama Shop
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song;	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hour; speaker	Drama Shop
2:30	Ft. Knox Musical	Show of Yesterday and	Grand Table Discussion	Old-Fashioned Revival	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	Opera; Music	Today; music-drama	Beyond Table Discussion	Hour; speaker	gram; talk; music
3:00	Columbia Broad-	News Service	Music for Neighbors	"A Boy, a Girl, and a	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	casting Symphony;	Poultry and Organ	Music for Neighbors	Band"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	John Green and E.	News Review	"The Army Hour"; drama;	Network Program	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Herrmann, cond.	News Review	speakers; band; choir	Network Program	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Columbia Broad-	Religious program	"The Army Hour"; drama;	"Reviewing Stand"; ex-	Religious program
4:15	casting Symphony;	Religious program	reports; speakers	pipes Northwestern Uni-	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	Army-Navy game; Joe	"We Believe"; orchestra;	Young People's Church	Student Radio Club
4:45	Or.; Frank Parker	Rines' Orchestra	choir; soloists	of the Air	Student Radio Club
5:00	Family Hour; Ber-	Moylan Sisters, songs	News; Musicale	"I Hear America Singing"	The Concert Hour
5:15	nardy Kirsten,	Olivia Sathern, songs	"The Mollé"; drama	"I Hear America Singing"	The Concert Hour
5:30	Taylor; or.; charles	United States Marine	"Plays for Americans"	Marine Corps Show;	The Concert Hour
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	Band	by Arch Oboler	chorus; orchestra	The Concert Hour
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Religious program	Network program	Wythe Williams News	Sports News
6:15	Sunday Serenade	Religious program	Network program	Overseas Report	Irish Melodies
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	Terry O'Toole; variety	News Commentators	News Service	Religious program
6:45	Gene Autry; music	show	"Let's Be Neighbors"	Baseball News	Religious program
7:00	dramatization	News; Baseball results	Edna May Oliver in "Jo-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:15	Lou Holtz, comedy	Band music	sephine Tutts"; comedy	Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:30	Fibber McGee &	"What Price Freedom";	"Hash Hangout"; Sammy	Songs and Hymns in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Molly; serial	dramatization	Watkins Orchestra	Britain";	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Star-Spangled Theater"	American Forum of the	C. Hagerman
8:15	World News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	with Walter O'Keefe	Air	Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air	Classical Album
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	"Mischa, the Mag-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Concert Hall	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	nificent"; comedy,	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Concert Hall	Hour
9:30	Blue Theater; Jane	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Concert Hall	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	Freeman; or.; songs	Jesters; Diane Courtney	miliar Music	Concert Hall	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	John B. Hughes, News	They, Too, Liked Music
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest soloist	Talk from Sydney	They, Too, Liked Music
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	News report
10:45	Dance Time	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	Great Britain's Role	Army Recruiting Talk
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	News; Orchestra	News Commentators	News Service	Tommy Tucker Time
11:15	Report to Nation	Dance orchestra	Concert Hall	Dance orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:30	Report to Nation	Dance orchestra	Author's Playhouse;	"Answering You; British	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra	dramatizations	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WBZ-1030kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-198m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'N'-Em	"Second Husband"	"Road of Life"; sketch	M. R. Cuphoard	Talk; Marimba Band
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party;	Harry Owen's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News Service	News; Nym and Serum	Beahe Carter, News	Meather Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	Judy and Jane; sketch	Gene and Glenn	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	"Ellen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Terrace Ensemble	Music; "Orchia"	Italian Melody
1:00	Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Home Forum, Talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Pie and Slats; sk.	"Summer Serenade"; so-	Salon Orchestra	Marjorie Mills Hour	Marmon Janis, songs,
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	loists; organ	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Organization
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez's Orch	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Dance Music	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Musical Roundup; News	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Sports Comments	Organ Recital
2:45	Peppy Young's Fam.	Fisherman's Program	Myra Kestial	Marching Along	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Martin"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News Comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Hollywood Reporter	Dance Music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks";	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"The Family First"	13 Minutes from B'dway	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Talk; Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	"Swing Time"	News Service	Backstage Wife	Music; Concert Hall	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	Stella Dallas"; drama,	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:30	Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee; variety	Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	Young Widder Brown"	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Luther, songs	When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	lies; music	Adventures of Ma Perkins"	Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Jack O'Brien, Talks	Oxford Rooms; Gil Dowling	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:45	Don Bernie, music	Cowboy songs	Helen Serenade	Sports Comment	News; Defense Talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Eddie Hopper	Hour; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Amer. League All Stars	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Nat. League All Stars	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Amer. League All Stars	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Nat. League All Stars	March to Victory
7:15	Trio; Interview	"Major Hoople"; sketch	News of the World	Amer. League All Stars	Richard Gallagher; news,
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	"We Present"; Cr.; Songs	Nat. League All Stars	Anita Boyer
7:45	Orchestra	matic sketch	News Commentator	Amer. League All Stars	Josephine Cameron, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Joe Rines' Band	Cavalcade of America	Nat. League All Stars	Rhumba Rhapsody
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Joe Rines' Band	Cavalcade of America	Amer. Nat. All Stars	Sound Table; "Salvage"
8:30	"Day We Raise";	"True or False"; quiz	Mary Van Kirk; Alfred	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama; Issues in
8:45	music; News	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Drummond"; B. Orson	Drama
9:00	Theater; Lynne	Goldman Band Concert;	Great Artists; Ethel	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Fontanne, Charles	Goldman Band Concert	Barthell; Rae

Work of HOLC in the Bay State Nearing End as Offices in Boston Are Closed

25,524 Homes Are Saved By Federal Loans

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having saved 25,524 Massachusets families from losing their homes during the height of the pre-war business depression and having either led them into or well on the way to complete freedom from debt, the Home Owners Loan Corporation this week closed its Massachusetts offices at 40 Broad Street after nine home-salvaging years.

The office, with its 17,500 active accounts and a record of 2,000 accounts completely paid off amounting to $7,500,000, moved to New York to become a unit under the centralized control of HOLC loans now affecting the entire country. Of the borrowers who have obtained $118,720,346 in loans since 1933 from the local office, more than 90 per cent have managed to keep their payments current while 2,000 have become the owners of homes they would have lost had the HOLC not come to their rescue.

This is but part of the humanitarian efforts of the Federal Government to fortify home ownership against serious economic forces threatening to undermine the foundations of American solidity, namely, the home. Although still far removed from complete liquidation, the HOLC is on the way to becoming only a memory of a government attempt to assist families in distress.

No Longer Lending

It should be remembered that the HOLC is no longer a lending institution. It loaned practically all of its $118,720,346 in the State during the low ebb of the business depression from 1933 to 1936. Since then in special cases, $10,000,000 more was loaned to keep the heads of courageous home buyers above water. To date, more than 25 per cent, or $31,125,212 has been paid back on loans aggregating more than $110,000,000.

Not all Federal ventures have attained the integrity of purpose of the HOLC. That is because the efforts of the HOLC have been directed almost exclusively to the relief of distressed conditions. Where "Santa Claus" has been the title ascribed to some Federal undertakings, "good Samaritan" is more applicable to the HOLC.

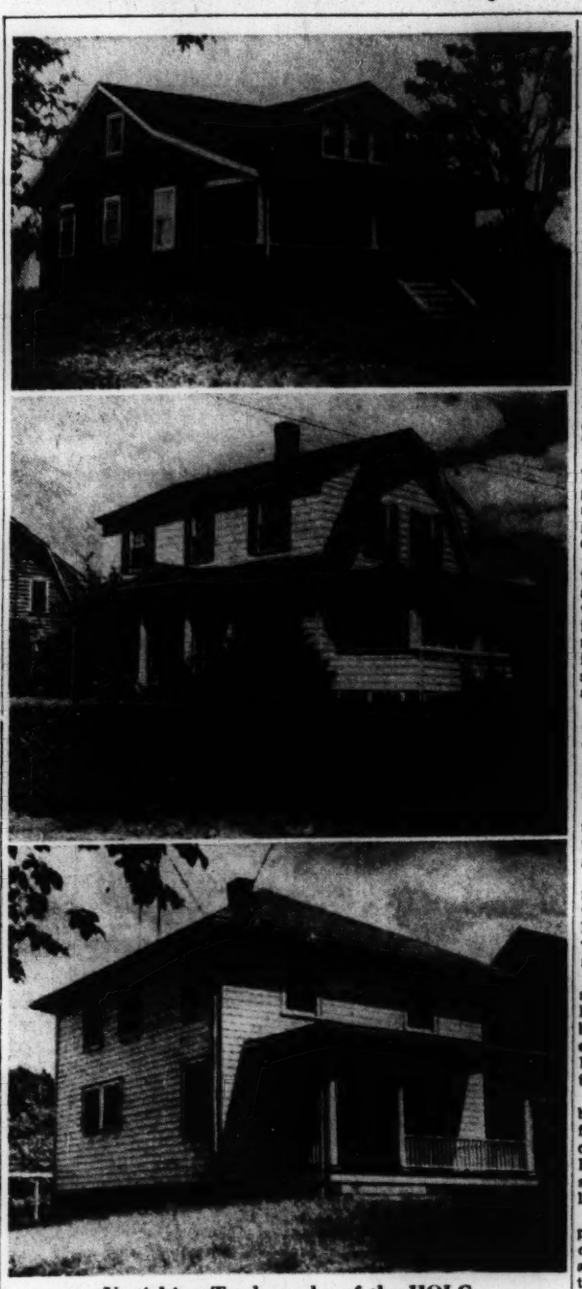
Until the war broke out there was another side, a graver side, to the activities of the Loan Corporation headed locally by Daniel LeHand. That was the actual taking over of thousands of homes, most of them in great need of repair, by the Government to be sold or rented. In this sense, Uncle Sam became a landlord in direct competition with private enterprise, although the government distinctly intended to keep foreclosed properties from dragging down the whole realty price structure.

Sale of Properties

The problem has been to dispose of these properties at prices that would be attractive to buyers without demoralizing the real estate market or impeding new construction. The war ended private construction, throwing emphasis upon the availability of such properties as the HOLC owned or rented. Hence the emergency has made the unloading of these properties more possible, pushing the HOLC more rapidly in the direction of complete liquidation.

Just two years ago this month, the HOLC reported sales of 2,667 homes under its control over a period of seven years. Of these sales, 1,672 or about three-quarters of the total sales were made in the year 1939. In the last two years, 2,900 sales have been made or more than were consumated in the previous seven years. And since Pearl Harbor, the homes have been sold or rented with ease to defense workers.

Naturally the HOLC has been forced to sell at reasonably low prices. A book loss of more than $2,000 per house has been taken, although some of this loss is represented in realty commissions. In 1940 the HOLC in Massachusetts still owned 5,646 homes. Today this ownership has dropped to 4,200.



Vanishing Trademarks of the HOLC

Although quitting Massachusetts for a central national office in New York, the Home Owners Loan Corporation still has hundreds of Bay State homes under its supervision like those above. The three houses are in South Weymouth and typify (top and center) renovated dwellings in the $5,000 to $6,000 class and (lower) unrenovated type that can be bought for around $4,000.

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Navy's Casualty List Covers Period June 7 to 17, Inclusive

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Navy Department released today its casualty list No. 6, covering the period from June 7 to June 17 inclusive, and compiled on June 24.

The list included:

Massachusetts

Officers

Killed

Healy, Howard Raymond, Lieutenant Commander; mother, Mrs. Thomas F. Healy, Roslindale.

Wounded (none)

Missing

Alvord, John R., Captain, Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. John R. Alvord, Quincy.

Davis, Alton Wood, Ensign, Naval Reserve; father, Leslie B. Davis, Westport.

Faires, Carl Franklin, Jr., Lieutenant, Supply Corps; aunt, Mrs. Ella Chisholm, Arlington.

Lipsitt, William Harold, Ensign, Naval Reserve; father, Meyer Lipsitt, New Bedford.

McCarthy, Francis P., Captain, Marine Corps Reserve; father, W. J. McCarthy, Newtonville.

O'Brien, Thomas Francis, Commander; father, William H. O'Brien, Boston.

Strong, Robert C., Jr., Lieutenant Commander; wife, Mrs. Eleanor J. Strong, Arlington.

Tweedy, Albert W., Jr., Second Lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve; father, Albert W. Tweedy, Sr., Hingham.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Gelinas, Joseph Alphonse Raymond, watertender, first class. Father, Frank Gelinas, Springfield.

Wounded (none)

Missing

Casella, Mark Anthony Cornelius, Quartermaster, second class. Father, Joseph Casella, Athol.

DeFrance, John, Machinist's Mate, first class. Wife, Mrs. Edna S. DeFrance, Cambridge.

Dorrough, Charlie Lee, Chief Electrician's Mate. Wife, Mrs. Leonore I. Dorrough, Roxbury.

Dumoulin, Dorant Henry, Storekeeper, first class. Wife, Mrs. Marjorie R. Dumoulin, Fall River.

Dunn, Edmund Louis, Jr., Radioman, third class, naval reserve. Father, Edmund L. Dunn, Sr., Winchester.

Houlihan, John Leo, Jr., Torpedoman, first class. Mother, Mrs. Catherine Houlihan, Chicopee Falls.

Johnson, Robert Edwin, Fire Controlman, third class. Father, Emil H. Johnson, Sandwich.

LeBlanc, Edward Stephen, fireman, first class. Mother, Mrs. Rose O. LeBlanc, Peabody.

Luke, Walter, Radioman, first class. Father, Stanley Luke, Waltham.

Moreau, Raymond George, Machinist's Mate, first class. Father, George A. Moreau, Holyoke.

Rock, Robert Frederick, Machinist's Mate, first class. Wife, Mrs. Jean Lydia Rock, Salisbury.

Tripp, Harry Preston, Radioman, third class. Grandmother, Mrs. Emma Fyork, Acushnet.

Troxil, Joseph George, Machinist's Mate. Wife, Mrs. Grace Troxil, Boston.

Ventor, Manuel Cardos, Machinist's Mate, second class, naval reserve. Mother, Mrs. Mary S. Silva, Gloucester.

White, Robert Leon, Ship's Cook, second class. Father, Charles F. White, Leominster.

Wickett, Ray Franklin, Jr., Machinist's Mate, second class. Wife, Mrs. Florence May Wickett, Brockton.

Yates, James Allen, Electrician's Mate, first class. Wife, Mrs. Victoria Y. Yates, Charlestown.

New Hampshire

Officers

Killed (none)

Wounded

Merrill, Herbert T., captain, Marine Corps — wife, Mrs. Herbert T. Merrill, Nashua.

Missing

Brokenshire, Herbert Cecil, lieutenant commander, Naval Reserve—mother, Mrs. Mary C. Brokenshire, Winchester.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Willson, Charles Edward, ship's cook, third class—father, Charles W. T. Willson, Farmington.

Wounded (none)

Missing

Underwood, Chester Dexter, machinist's mate, second class—father, Raymond S. Underwood, West Chesterfield.

Rhode Island

Officers

Killed and Wounded (none)

Missing

Grove, Alfred Edgar, lieutenant commander—wife, Mrs. Abbie Burke Grove, Newport.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed and Wounded (none)

Missing

Brenner, Wayne Earl, aviation machinist's mate, first class—wife, Mrs. Ruth Brenner, North Kingstown.

Martin, Michael Francis, chief watertender, Naval Reserve—sister, Mrs. Catherine Laushway, Pawtucket.

Morse, Edward Clarence, chief machinist's mate—wife, Mrs. Gertrude Morse, Central Falls.

Vermont

Officers

Killed, Wounded and Missing (none)

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Edwards, John Owen, aviation radioman, second class, parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Edwards, Bristol.

Wounded (none)

Missing

Bean, Donald Ralph, fireman, first class, father, Ralph E. Bean, St. Johnsbury.

Capistrand, Kenneth Joseph, yeoman, third class, mother, Mrs. Priscilla C. Bixby, Burlington.

Enlist Stickers For Far and Wide

Boston naval recruiting station today received 50,000 "stickers" bearing the American flag for distribution among Boston merchants for use on all outgoing mail during the month of July.

The stickers, picturing an American flag on a background of white, and bearing the words, "Keep It Great—Enlist in the Navy," are another step the Navy is taking locally to encourage men to enlist, according to Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr., Officer in Charge of Naval Recruiting in Boston.

Winchester, England Sends July 4 Greeting

By the Associated Press

Winsted, Conn., July 3

Winchester, England, extended Fourth of July greetings today to Winchester, Connecticut, in a cablegram from Mayor Griffith.

"Greetings July 4th honoring your Independence Day," read the cablegram. "Forming committee to welcome American soldiers, Winchesterites and others.

"In 1776 we were fighting agin' 'em, but in 1942 we're fighting together, and all for the same thing, independence."

'Crack Down' On Liquor To Minors in Hub

Stern action to stop the sale of liquor in Boston to minors was promised today by Mary E. Driscoll, Chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, who warned that "liquor is on trial" in this City.

The Licensing Board Chairman's statement was made at a conference held this morning with 68 Charlestown cafe operators—first in a series of meetings to be held by the Board with liquor dealers throughout the City in an attempt to stamp out sales to minors in civilian clothes and in uniforms of the armed services.

Action of the Liquor Board followed repeated reports of disgraceful conditions existing among soldiers and sailors and young girls in certain sections of the city.

Miss Driscoll told the Charlestown liquor dealers that there is an "amazing number of persons who oppose the sale of liquor. It is astounding," she said, "how many parents of boys in the service who, although they drink themselves, are in favor of taking liquor away from soldiers and sailors."

About 90 per cent of the liquor dealers obey the rules, Miss Driscoll said. The other 10 per cent, she added, are jeopardizing the liquor business in Boston. The Licensing Board head pointed out that Army and Navy authorities have right to put a three-mile dry zone around their establishments if conditions get out of hand.

"I understand that uniformed minor sailors and soldiers from 17 to 20 years of age are sold liquor left and right in Charlestown with very little attempt being made to refuse them," Miss Driscoll said.

One dealer, asked what he did about sailors, said he had very little trouble with them. He said he asked them to show their liberty card which shows their age. If they fail to produce it, he added, they are not served liquor.

Miss Driscoll said that it had been reported that prostitutes are frequenting liquor places and that dealers must keep them out. The Board has also had complaint, she said, that waitresses in these establishments are "picking up men."

"You should know your employees," Miss Driscoll told the dealers. "If you have bad girls around your places you can be sure they'll bring you trouble."

The Liquor Board chairman said that members of a Charlestown woman's club complained about the number of women who left baby carriages outside of liquor establishments while they apparently went in for a drink.

Miss Driscoll said that girls' reformatories are filled 40 per cent above last year. She added that Charlestown mothers want a 9 o'clock curfew in order to drive out of Charlestown the 15-year-old girls who come from other communities to hang around the Navy Yard.

Fourth of July To Strike a New Note of Freedom

Continued from Page 1

ture military and other wartime activities. Formal opening of the day's program will come at 10 a. m., with a flag raising by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at City Hall.

Following this, there will be a parade with Army and Navy detachments, bands, color guards from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Sons of the American Revolution, and war veteran groups.

Stops will be made for appropriate ceremonies at the Granary Burying Ground, the Old State House, and Faneuil Hall.

During the day, a contingent of 125 men, including a 37-piece band, from Fort Devens, will take part in maneuvers on Boston Common. In this detachment, headed by Maj. Theodore A. Klein, will be a squad of full-blooded Indians, members of various tribes of the Southwest.

The soldiers, who arrived here today, and who will spend tonight at a local armory, will spend Saturday on the Common, where the public will have an opportunity to observe the erection of tents, see the field kitchens in operation, and note the display of weapons.

A program of military and naval sunset ceremonies will take place on the Common parade ground at 7:30 p. m., a spot used for such purposes from its establishment back in 1634. The Army band, plus cadets from the New England Aircraft School, a Boston factory for turning out fighting men and their necessary support, will be the participating units.

Ordinary July 4th Travel Is Reported

While the Boston & Maine Railroad was prepared to handle with extra sections of through trains and extra cars on other trains an extraordinarily heavy movement of passengers late today, tonight, and tomorrow, only "ordinarily heavy Fourth of July week-end travel" was reported up to mid-afternoon today on trains departing from the North Station for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Queen Swears In New Governor of Curacao

LEE, Mass., July 3 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina will perform her first official act for the Netherlands since arriving in North America when she swears in Piet Kasteel, new Governor of Curacao, late today.

By a Staff Photographer

"Teddy" to Appear in Museum Pet Show

Henry Horadan of Jamaica Plain entered his dog "Teddy" in the Kindness to Animals Pet Show at the Children's Museum this afternoon, where there'll be ribbons for the best-cared-for pets in five classes: Big dogs, little dogs, cats, kittens, and other pets. Henry is not certain whether "Teddy" comes in the big dog or little dog class, or perhaps "in between" size. But he's hoping Teddy will rate a ribbon.

'Teen Girls to Have Place In Entertaining Servicemen

Girls who yearn for dates with the boys in the service will have the help hereafter of Miss Marie L. Donohoe in putting those meetings on a right basis, as a result of her appointment by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to the office of Excutive Secretary of the Committee on Social Protective Measures.

Miss Donohoe would not consider for a minute prohibiting these meetings altogether, she declared today. "I don't believe anyone would want to do that," she said.

Her purpose will be to carry out a program of the Committee which will include younger girls in some sort of organized activity that will give them a legitimate part in entertainment activities for the boys.

"These girls are very much in need of help," explained the newly appointed secretary, "because they are too young to act as hostesses at the usual social functions for the boys." They definitely have a place in the picture, however, as Miss Donohoe sees it, and the aim of her committee will be to see that something is done about it.

By this method, it is hoped to eliminate so far as possible the wartime tragedies which often result from these sailor- or soldier-and-girl romances on the Common and at other places where servicemen and girls congregate.

Another step to bring the problem under control was the assignment of 19 additional policemen to patrol these districts.

At the Bunker Hill Girls' Club in Charlestown last night, Miss Donohoe expressed her sympathy for the teen-age girls' natural desire for romance.

"Of course, there's a serious problem here," she admitted, "as a result of so many servicemen in this area. We are not primarily interested in the 'camp followers,' but in the young girls—those from 12 to 16. We must provide them with leadership and guidance.

"We must not drive them to subterfuge, but give them an outlet for their excitement under proper auspices. They must not be allowed to roam the streets late at night."

Miss Honohoe's committee will endeavor to cope with the situation through enlisting the united co-operation of everyone concerned—the police, military and naval authorities, and public and private social agencies.

Tin Cans Wanted, And Scrap Rubber

Three Massachusetts areas will be propagandized beginning Monday for the collection of tin cans as well as scrap rubber, State Salvage Committee officials announced today.

Supplanting scrap rubber as the article of collection, tin cans will be sought in quantity in Metropolitan Boston, the Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill area, and Springfield and its suburban towns. Householders will be asked to save their cans for collection by City trucks twice a week in the larger cities, and once a month in smaller municipalities.

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6x10' Defiance Cotton Bunting... $7.45
All other sizes and materials available
30 BRIDGE STREET CAMBRIDGE MASS

'Blackouts by Degrees'

Not satisfied that present dimout regulations are bringing the desired result of eliminating or reducing the skyglow which acts as an aid to enemy submarines off the coast, Army and Committee on Public Safety officials in Massachusetts are planning further tests to determine how to make it more effective.

This was disclosed yesterday at a conference held by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles at First Corps Area headquarters and attended by civilian defense officials of the six New England States.

At a press conference held after the meeting of Army and civilian defense officials Col. H. G. Storke, in charge of dimout and skyglow tests in New England, said: "The technical committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety is working on further tests in smaller areas where they can have better control of lighting and where fewer wardens would be used."

Colonel Storke said that the size of the area involved and unusually bad atmospheric conditions prevented satisfactory observations by the Army and General Electric engineers during the recent test. "We did find, however, beyond any doubt that the street lights in the eastern area did contribute considerably to skyglow."

In line with these tests "blackouts by degrees" are planned for several Greater Boston communities in the near future, Arthur C. Dow, State Blackout Officer, explained.

The experiments will be similar to one recently conducted in the entire Greater Boston area, when street lights and house lights were blacked out by various stages to determine the chief source of the glow that silhouettes coastwise ships as possible targets for U-boats.

General Miles said that nearly two-thirds of the conference time was given to consideration of automobile headlights which provide the "most difficult problem."

A note of humor was brought to the press conference when General Miles, the man charged with enforcement of dimout regulations in all New England, admitted he had been found guilty of contributing to skyglow.

"I got jumped by a warden the other night," the General said. "He told me to draw my curtain and I promptly did."

General Miles explained that he was visiting in New Haven at the time.

"I never saw a better dimmed out city in my life," the Corps Area Commander said. "I told the Mayor so. My hat's off to them. They're doing a grand job."

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British Blunt Rommel Drive in Egypt

Continued from Page 1

Navy announced that Canadian and British warships were now aiding in the antisubmarine campaign off the East Coast, but another British freighter was reported torpedoed in the Gulf of Mexico.

Battle of Egypt:

British Lines Hold Against Axis Thrust

The withdrawal from El Alamein was the first reverse met by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's German-Italian army since it crossed the Egyptian border following the capture of Tobruk, June 21.

British headquarters in Cairo in announcing the withdrawal said the enemy had suffered sharp losses and declared that Imperial defense positions at El Alamein, which is only 65 miles from Alexandria, were holding firm.

The Axis retreat, a communiqué said, followed a day of heavy fighting during which Marshal Rommel launched an all-out assault from the west on the British line at El Alamein.

"Our mobile and armored forces counterattacked the enemy flanks, inflicting losses," the bulletin reported, "and after an armored battle the enemy withdrew, leaving our positions intact."

Advices from the front indicated that British reinforcements being hurled into the struggle had played an important part in the flanking operations, which were part of a carefully-laid defense plan.

One British column, composed of tanks and mobile artillery, was said to have swept widely around Marshal Rommel's right flank late yesterday afternoon to strike the Axis forces in the rear.

Both sides were reported throwing everything they had into the battle.

Informed quarters in Cairo said the new Italian Littorio mechanized division had gone into action in the desert for the first time, increasing Marshal Rommel's armored strength to four divisions—two German and two Italian.

Little news of the fighting came from either German or Italian sources, a fact which may be significant. The German High Command announced that the storming of "several strongly fortified enemy bases" had resulted in a widening of the "breach" in the British Army's line at El Alamein.

For Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, the British Commander in Chief, the issue appeared clear-cut — he must destroy the enemy completely or be destroyed himself and lose Egypt. There was no middle ground, and he knew that a single misstep now might spell disaster.

Communication Lines Target for Auchinleck

General Auchinleck's chances of victory appeared to hinge mainly on his ability to deliver a smashing blow at Marshal Rommel's withdrawing armored strength with his artillery and at the same time cripple his extended lines of communication by concentrated air attacks.

Reports from the fighting lines said the new six-pound antitank guns with which the British positions have been reinforced already had rendered a good account of themselves. More of these weapons were being rushed into action, along with 25-pounders.

The RAF and the co-operating U. S. Army Air Force, meanwhile, hammered ceaselessly at the Axis ground forces and appeared to be retaining mastery of the skies, although increased German fighter opposition was encountered yesterday.

German bombers struck back with a raid on Alexandria yesterday which the Egyptian Government said injured eight persons and caused slight damage.

An official announcement said that during the past seven nights British airmen, with United States planes lending a hand, had subjected German supply bases and lines of communication to the most concentrated bombardment of the entire North African campaign.

Excellent protection given the bombers by British fighters was said to have made these operations possible.

Despite the gravity of the situation facing Egypt, Cairo itself remained calm. Many persons had feared that if the enemy ever got near the Nile Valley there would be an outburst of "fifth column" activity with widespread sabotage and possibly fighting in the streets, but thus far these fears have not materialized.

As a matter of fact, the threatening situation appears to have drawn the Egyptians and British closer together in some respects.

There always has been a certain amount of anti-British sentiment in Egypt, but there seems less now than normally—certainly far less than last winter when cries of "Long live Rommel" were heard in student demonstrations.

Some surprising expressions of support for the Allies have come in recent days from Egyptians who ordinarily delight in twisting the British Lion's tail.

"We like to see the British taken down a few pegs, but not all the way," one Egyptian told a group of British officials.

Preferred Lifeboat To Second Torpedo

By the Associated Press

An East Coast Port, July 3

Six American seamen, survivors of the crew of 36 of a United States freighter sunk in the Atlantic more than 500 miles from land, vowed not to be "rescued" if it meant the risk of being torpedoed again before they reached shore.

"We felt perfectly safe in our lifeboat, even though there were sharks all around us," two of the men said on their arrival here.

After sailing for six days they were sighted by a modern merchantman with a Navy gun crew, homeward bound, and decided to go aboard.

"We would have told them to go their way, though, if it had been just any old ship," one of the men declared.

Russian Fronts:

Major Tank Battle Raging Near Kursk

Soviet military dispatches described the action east of Kursk as the greatest tank battle of the current German offensive, with hundreds of machines engaged on both sides.

The battle on the Kursk front began Wednesday morning with an attack by about 200 German tanks, Moscow reported.

These were hurled back, and then the real mass engagement began at noon that day.

Germans have suffered heavy losses, and the Red Army has managed to increase the fortifications of its already-strong positions, said Red Star, the Army newspaper.

Kursk, a key point in the present conflict, is about 280 miles South of Moscow and 125 miles north of Kharkov.

Seventy-five to 100 miles south of Kursk new German thrusts were in the Belgorod and Volchansk sectors, 50 and 35 miles north and northwest of Kharkov.

At these points, roughly midway in the battleline from Kursk to Kupyansk, the Germans were admitted to hold numerical superiority. Before Volchansk the Germans were acknowledged to have broken through temporarily at some points with small groups of tanks.

Red Star said they had made no real gains, however, being wiped out or driven back to their previous positions.

At Belgorod the Germans were reported thrown back to their original starting place by the fierce resistance of Soviet artillery and infantry supported by tanks and planes.

German losses in both areas were described as "extremely heavy."

A Russian communiqué at noon declared that at the Crimean city of Sevastopol, which the Germans claim to have taken after a bitter siege and assault, "fighting continued in the streets."

Other Russian dispatches said the Germans rushed the city after concentrating several divisions of infantry and many tanks and planes in a single narrow sector.

The exhausted retreating defenders were declared to be offering stubborn resistance to the advancing foe.

The Soviet Information Bureau said the German attacks in the Belgorod and Volchansk sectors began yesterday, and "stubborn battles commenced."

Military observers in Moscow said the German thrusts appeared aimed at a break-through toward Voronesh, on the Moscow-Rostov railway 130 miles east of Kursk.

Red Star described the Kursk battle as centering along an important stream.

For three days, it said the Germans were hurled back in efforts to push tanks across the river.

Finally, on the fourth day, they used such masses of tanks and a reserve of planes believed to have been brought from Crete, that they were able to cross at a few points.

The means of crossing was not disclosed, but Red Star said the Germans had been unable to enlarge their bridgehead and those on the Soviet side of the stream were in a difficult position.

In other areas of the Kursk front, several villages have been taken and retaken as many as five times.

The German method is to throw masses of tanks against Soviet infantry, but to veer away when Russian tanks come up, the paper said, leaving motorcycles with antitank rifles to combat the Soviet machines.

The Russians are meeting these tactics by leaving some light tanks in ambush to knock out the cyclists, Red Star reported.

The German High Command declared in a special communiqué that German and other Axis troops had broken through the Russian front on a width of nearly 300 kilometers (about 185 miles).

The communiqué did not locate the section of the front involved.

It said, however, that German and Italian troops in the south repelled "several local attacks" by the Red Army and that Red Army tank brigades had counterattacked on the 300-kilometer front, only to suffer severe losses.

Of the fighting in the Crimea the communiqué said that 50,000 prisoners had been taken at Sevastopol and that 21 tanks, 503 field guns, 662 grenade throwers and other war material had been captured or destroyed.

Bremen Raided:

RAF Also Attacks Lowlands' Airports

In attacking Bremen again last night, the Royal Air Force carried out its customary supplementary raids on Nazi air fields in Belgium and the Netherlands. The purpose of these supplementary actions is to immobilize fighter plane interception as the bombers proceed to and from their target. Other British planes attacked German shipping off the Dutch Coast while the attack in Bremen was in progress.

Thirteen raiders failed to return.

"The weather was good and many fires were left burning," the Air Ministry said. "One enemy night fighter was destroyed."

Scores of Canadian pilots joined the British bombardiers in the attack on Bremen and said it was the "most satisfying" of recent raids.

Fires were burning so fiercely when they reached the target that "it was like aiming at a patchwork quilt," they declared.

Canadian gunners were reported to have shot down at least one of the German night fighters whose numbers were said to have been higher than during any previous raids.

The thrust at Bremen was the third following up a mass attack by more than 1,000 planes upon its docks, warehouses, factories, railways and other targets the night of June 26, which followed similar four-figure raids against Cologne and Essen.

In view of recent estimates that losses in the night raids upon Germany ranged about 4 per cent, the announcement that 13 bombers failed to return would indicate about 325 planes were involved last night.

U-Boat Campaign:

Subs Reported Using New Type Deck Gun

U-boat crews were reported in two cases this week to have used a new type of deck gun which enabled them to shell Allied ships almost as soon as their craft surfaced.

Brazilian crewmen of the Pedrinhas, sunk June 26 in the Caribbean, said Thursday upon their arrival in Puerto Rico that the submarine which shelled their ship had a retractable gun.

After the Pedrinhas went down, the Brazilian seamen said, the U-boat's gun was lowered until it was flush with the deck.

When the war began most German submarines were believed to be mounted with stationary 4.3-inch guns. It took several minutes for their crews to scramble out of the conning tower and put the gun into operation.

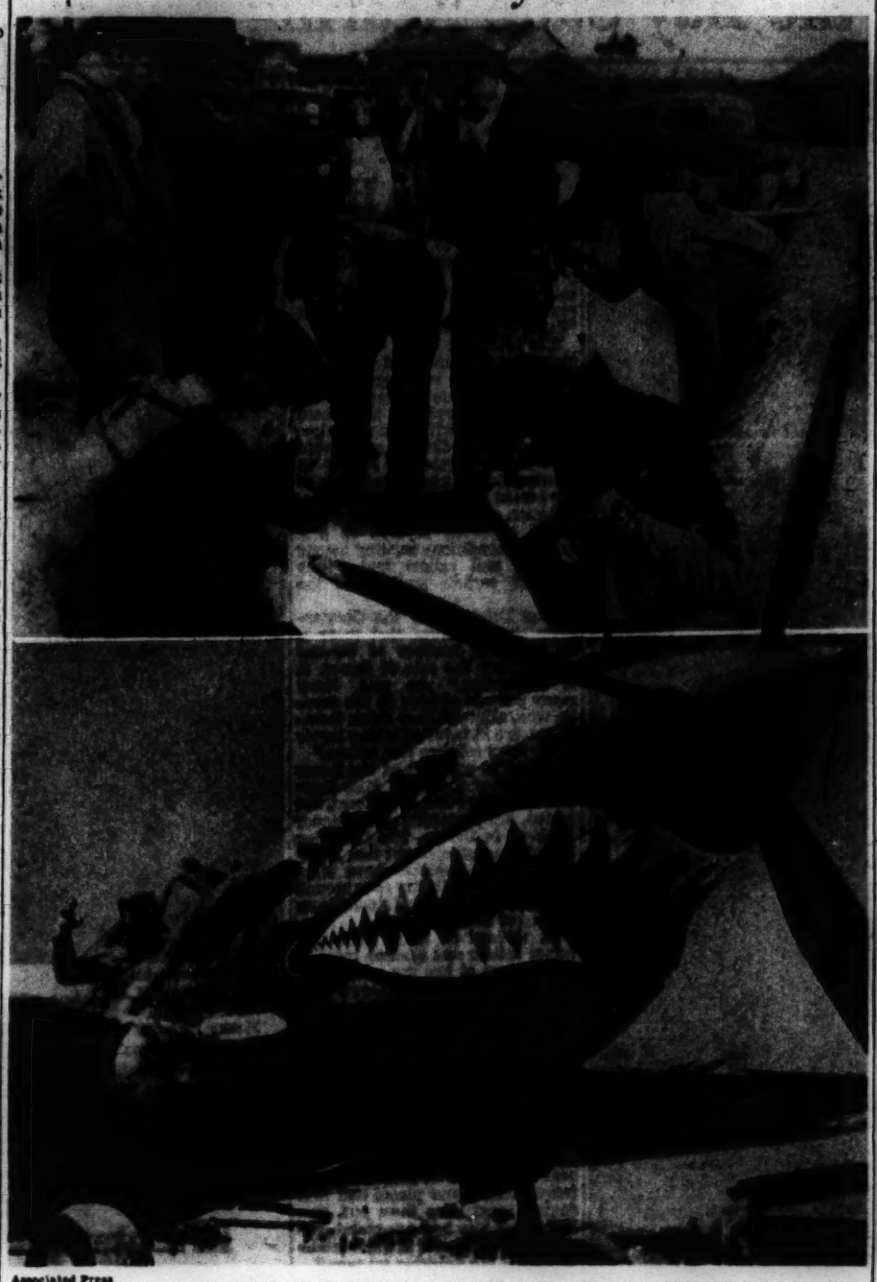
Last Sunday the London News-Chronicle said Nazi submarine gunners now have a new deck hatch which obviates their emergence through the conning tower.

The London newspaper quoted the crew of a sunken British ship as saying the attacking submarine was equipped with a special gunlock whence the gunners emerged ready for immediate firing.

Meanwhile, the Navy disclosed in terse announcements the sinking of four more United Nations vessels, two of them American ships, and the third flying the Brazilian flag and the fourth British.

The announcements raised the toll for Axis submarines to 333 in the unofficial Associated Press tabulation of sinkings in the Western Atlantic.

Tactics for the Day Outlined



Associated Press

'Tigers' Before They Became Part of U. S. Air Force

Top: Flight and squadron leaders of the American Volunteer Group—famed as the "Flying Tigers"—study a map at their headquarters in China as tactics for the day is outlined by their commander, Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, kneeling second from right and holding sheaf of papers. Most of the Tigers were taken into the United States Air Force on July 3, 1942. Bottom: Flight Leader Thomas A. Jones of Walla Walla, Wash., waves from cockpit of his plane on which image of a shark's head has been painted. He is one of the many American airmen who have been fighting the Japanese as members of the American Volunteer Group on the Far Eastern front.

Flying Tigers to Continue As Members of U. S. Air Force

CHUNGKING, China, July 3 (AP)—The epic story of the Flying Tigers, a thrilling tale of achievement by a handful of brave men against overwhelming odds, ended today with the dissolution of the American Volunteer Group.

Its sequel, with the promise of more and worse problems for the Japanese, begins tomorrow when the corps joins wings with the regular United States Army Air Force in China.

The final chapter in the unique story of the Volunteer fliers, one of the most remarkable of the whole war, was issued today reviewing their accomplishments.

Destroyed 284 Planes

From the time the A. V. G. first went into battle on Dec. 20, 1941—less than seven months ago—the announcement said its fliers shot down or burned on the ground 284 Japanese planes definitely, probably destroyed almost as many more and "was responsible for what is believed to be the demoralization of the Japanese Air Force in China."

This was the record of a group which never had more than 250 men, of whom only 15 were lost in action and another nine in accidents.

The review's explanation for its spectacular record was that "each man was a specialist" in a streamlined corps of extraordinary prowess which "exerted efforts far beyond what would have been expected."

Besides fighting off Japanese raiders, which the A. V. G. did with a daring and skill which drove the enemy to cautious night operations, it fitted out its little fighters as bombers and served as air scouts for the Chinese.

Particularly when the Japanese pressed from Burma into Western China with a suddenness and power which surprised the Chinese, the summary related, "It was only due to the A. V. G.'s continuous bombing and strafing attacks, which broke up the Japanese armored columns, that the Chinese were able to consolidate their positions . . . and halt the advance."

Now, it said, the Japanese have radiocast that Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, the A. V. G.'s chief, will return to America but they will "be disappointed to know that he will return to America only when they are defeated and that the majority of the members of the A. V. G. also will remain in China."

General Chennault, learned in the ways of the Japanese by five years of effort against them, will continue to command air units in China.

Parliamentary System Shares Churchill Victory

Continued from Page 1

Commons accorded Mr. Churchill in response to his direct challenge to Members of Parliament that their duty was either "to sustain the Government or change the Government" does not represent a mere oratorical triumph.

The overwhelming defeat of the censure motion by Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, one of Mr. Churchill's strongest critics, was due to two main factors. The first was the apparent conviction, both in Parliament and out, that Mr. Churchill is the only possible wartime Premier, and that in any case, with the crucial battle for Egypt under way, there could be no question of changing government at this time. The second reason was Mr. Churchill's ability to convince the Commons that there were no grounds for the critics' charges that the Government was to blame for the fall of Tobruk.

Auchinleck's Decision

For Mr. Churchill revealed that the fall of Tobruk, with a garrison of about 25,000 men, was as unexpected by himself and the War Cabinet as by the general public. He revealed that the decision to try to hold Tobruk was taken not in London but by Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, although agreed to by the War Cabinet.

Thus the Government based its case, as the Prime Minister put it, on making up for certain qualitative inferiority of weapons in Libya by numerical superiority over the Axis forces.

The other major factor of success in Mr. Churchill's speech was its emphasis on growing solidarity between Great Britain and the United States and his praise for "splendid achievements" of American naval air forces in the Pacific. "Two great English-speaking nations were never closer together," he declared, amid cheers from the House, and he stressed particularly the importance of the American shipbuilding program as well as American production.

Own Minister of Defense Given India in Council

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, July 3—India obtained a Minister of Defense of its own with a reorganization of the Government of India, it was announced yesterday.

Sir Firoz Khan Noon goes from the Department of Labor to become first Indian Defense member on the Viceroy's Council. Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, however, still remains in complete command of the British forces in India.

Another important move is the appointment of an Indian representative on the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council in response ot the Government's invitation. Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar has been nominated to this post.

Reason for Expansion

Membership of the Viceroy's Council has been increased from 12 to 15, with 11 nonofficial Indians, one nonofficial European and three European officials, including the commander in chief.

Two new portfolios, of Defense and War Transport, have been formed.

The purpose of the expansion was declared to be "to associate representative Indian opinion more closely in the conduct of the war and to provide for the increasing burden of war work within the framework of the present Constitution."

There are altogether six new appointments and some shifting of portfolios.

The Communications portfolio is split up into two, namely, War Transport, and Posts and Air, in addition to the newly formed Defense portfolio.

It was also announced that Maharaja the Jam Sahib of Newanagar, who is Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, will join with Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar in representing the India War Cabinet and that they will have the same status as representatives of the Dominions.

The effect of expansion of the Council will be to broaden its basis, representation being provided for the first time for the Sikhs, the depressed classes and the nonofficial European community.

Sir Firoz Khan Noon will be succeeded at the Department of Labor by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, leader of the depressed class.

The new members unquestionably represent considerable accession ability and administrative experience and should strengthen the Council in mobilizing the country's resources.

Press Approves

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—A step in the right direction was the reserved approval of the press today for the expansion of the Viceroy's council in India and the appointment of two Indian members to the British War Cabinet and Pacific Council.

The Manchester Guardian called the appointments of Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar and the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar to the two war bodies "overdue but not novel," pointing out that Indians served in the War Cabinet during World War I.

Press Demands More Facts On British Defeat in Libya

Continued from Page 1

ahead, are being accurately forecast on designing boards today.

For example, the Army now needs dive bombers. And Mr. Churchill said it is going to have them. The air chiefs here, however, are unenthusiastic about dive bombers, because they maintain these machines are dependent for their successful use on establishment of air superority, while it is proposed to use at least some eyewitness reports of effectiveness of dive bombers at Birhakeim and Tobruk.

Britain's first step, which still seems a logical one, was to build machines most likely to establish air superiorty. On some fronts the United Nations already have obtained it; on others they are well on their way toward doing so. But the price they have paid is the lack of dive bombers.

Little criticism was forthcoming when the decision was made to build heavy bombers at a time when heavy bombers were lacking and when it represented the only obvious way to take the offensive against the Nazis that the British and American public thought so strongly desired.

That era has apparently ended and the paramount immediate concern of the fighting man now is that the shape of things to come has been correctly anticipated.

Extension Is Ordered on War Damage Binders

Federal orders are in effect extending to midnight, July 15, the time within which war damage insurance binders providing immediate protection may be obtained by property owners.

The announcement was contained in a telegram sent by W. L. Clayton, president of the War Damage Corporation, to Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance.

Until midnight, June 30, the Federal Government had provided free war damage insurance on property. Since that time property owners must secure such coverage from the War Damage Corporation through policies issued by regular insurance companies. The binders, affording immediate coverage are designed to cover the period between application for insurance and receipt of the policies by the property owners.

Mr. Clayton explained that the time during which binders may be obtained is being extended to July 15 from the old date of July 1, because of the unusual demand upon the personnel of insurance companies, agents and brokers, by property owners seeking immediate war damage protection.

Longshoreman Battalion For War Shipping Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3 (AP)—The Army has adopted a suggestion by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union to organize a longshoremen battalion for use in United Nations war shipping ports, George Wilson, chairman of the union's Bridges Victory Committee, said yesterday.

Mr. Wilson said the plan was outlined to Washington officials by Harry Bridges, head of the Longshoremen's Union. The new Army battalion will be made up of 870 men and 19 officers.

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Londonderry Base Vital Cog in War

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 3—The curtains of secrecy can be parted today to disclose a heartening scene here in the Battle of the Atlantic that matches the Battle of Egypt in importance to the cause of the United Nations. The United States superservice and control station which was put into commission here on Feb. 5 for the benefit of American warships escorting Atlantic convoys.

That is the primary function of this all-American establishment — to take care of American vessels engaged in escort duty just as the British naval base here looks after British ships on the same work. But co-operation between the two navies is so fully effective and friendly that Americans attend to British warships, Britishers to American, whenever such an interchange of responsibility is deemed desirable.

The result is that the two navies are jointly so well-equipped that any need can be attended to promptly on the spot as the escorts ply their all-important shuttle service through submarine-infested waters.

The United States' new base, which has grown to a sizeable, self-contained, all-American township on northern Irish soil, can fix anything—from a captain's wrist watch to the structure of his ship. It aims to do either, and all in between, with American material and tools in the hands of American technicians living on an American plan under the American Flag and American administration.

Base Cost Millions

The whole setup has cost so many millions of dollars that it just can't be told in its entirety. Excluding the cost of materials, the navy yard represents the expenditure of at least $5,000,000 of the United States Government's appropriation for bases in Britain, but that is hardly a hint of the expenditure involved in the establishment which is equipped lavishly on the most modern American lines. Apart from the navy yard itself and a hospital, it includes a residential area of large "Quanset" huts fitted with what real estate agents would describe as "every modern convenience," administrative offices, recreation halls, soda fountains, barber shop, bakeries, cook houses, canteens, post office, club rooms, and mess rooms.

At peak periods of construction which began with the arrival of 300 workmen from the United States on June 30, 1941, a British-American labor force of between 2,000 and 3,000 was working under the direction of the United States Navy's Civil Engineering Corps to hustle this Little America into existence in Northern Ireland. During the six months' work, there were at times as many as 800 American technicians on the job. Many of the American Navy's civil engineers since have gone back to attend to vast new undertakings in the United States, but although construction is not yet fully completed, the base is so well-stocked it could operate valuably for a considerable time without replenishment. It is needless to say that replenishments are coming in all the time.

Who is boss of the show as British and Americans operate jointly is a question that seems to bother nobody. The American Commandand, Capt. William J. Larson, is responsible to Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of United States Forces in European Waters, while his British counterpart is answerable to the British Commander in Chief for Western Approaches.

Captain Larson said to me on this point: "We aren't concerned on this job with priority of command—we have a dual-control system that works with full harmony and we are not asking for more than that." He also told me that friction among British-American bluejackets, workmen, and technicians was negligible.

Met First Contingent

Captain Larson escorted the first American troops to come to Britain in the last war and was in Northern Ireland to greet the first contingent of American troops in this war. The officer in charge of the escort force at the British base in Londonderry is Commodore Ross Stewart.

The Operations Officer who assigns American ships for duty and who concentrates on the tactical and fighting angles of escort problems is Capt. L. H. Thebaud, the Executive Officer is Lieut. Commander Edward R. Sperry, and the officer in charge of construction is Commander Henry P. Needham.

It was my privilege to be admitted into the most secret sanctum of all where the British-American dual control does its controlling. This is "the board room," so-called because one wall is taken up entirely by a board comprising a monster chart of the Atlantic Ocean some 30 feet high and 40 feet wide.

There, convoy routes are outlined with arrows, threads, and pins and are plotted in accordance with such information as is at hand regarding the whereabouts of submarines.

Here, in fact, is a diagram of the dispositions in the battle of the Atlantic and a glass panel set in the opposite wall enables the American chiefs in another room to study the current situation at any time. Access is denied by armed guards to all except a select few on the list of specially authorized persons.

Since "Lord Haw Haw" on the German Radio first began to extend a sneering welcome to American civil engineers, the Nazis have been very much interested in all that has gone forward at Londonderry and even more interested in what has gone forward to Londonderry. Sinking of supply ships has been a difficult problem to contend with on this rout as it has been on most others. But the speed with which the base has been built in the face of all obstacles is the best tribute to the successful manner in which the problem has been overcome. Eire's attitude as a neighbor who was ready to fight anybody in order to keep out of the war was another complication. In the first World War, when the Allies had the use of valuable sea bases in Southern Ireland, now denied them, no such big American base as the present Londonderry establishment existed in European waters although the Melville, American repair ship, was stationed at Queenstown. This vessel, on duty in Irish waters once again, has had the distinction of being the first American repair ship to reach Europe in both World Wars.

First Visitor Arrives

The distinction of being the first United States naval unit to enter the new naval base belongs to an unexpected visitor, the little battered minesweeper Albatross. On Jan. 17 this converted Grand Banks fishing schooner limped in from the storms to everybody's surprise. It was followed on Jan. 20 by the scheduled arrival of the four destroyers Wickes, Madison, Roper and Sturtevant.

First cargoes of American material required for the Americans' Londonderry establishment arrived shortly, and thereafter equipment and men poured in from convoy after convoy until there arose the extensive repair shops in which today are working hundreds of American technicians with the most modern machines and appliances. Many of these workers were especially trained.

Now, of course, American combat ships are coming and going all the time. I had real American ice cream and a real orange during a party aboard one destroyer. While such delicacies are commonplace at the United States naval operating base, they represent sensational phenomena to the average British civilian.

As a matter of fact, looking back on my brief stay at the American camp here is like having a dream about all sorts of pleasant things we used to know—fried eggs sunny-side up, for example, steaks, fruit, and white bread. The only item on the menu which is not brought over from the United States is potatoes, against the import of which there is a law in Northern Ireland.

The camp has its own moving-picture theater, soda fountains, club rooms, with all the appropriate fittings, and big airy "quanset" huts which have been fitted ingeniously with extra comforts, in many cases by the occupants themselves. One advantage of being a technician is the ease with which such persons can convert, say, an old piece of tin into a bedside reading lamp de luxe.

The Marine detachment in camp has gone out for pronounced color effects and one hut, clearly a formidable contender for a prize that is about to be put up for the smartest living quarters, has its ceilings and walls decorated with constellations of painted stars.

The main work at the base comes under two headings—repair and servicing of ships and direction of their movements, and the training and resting of ships and their crews.

Allied Second Front? 'No Fair'—Goebbels

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, July 3

Germany's Propaganda Minister, Joseph Goebbels, complains in an article in the German weekly publication Das Reich, that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are not "reasonable" and might, therefore, try a second front.

Dr. Goebbels said Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are capable of the "greatest foolishness" and no one else was in a position to "predict where, when, and how they intend to establish the so-called second front."

Nazis Credited With Advanced Motor for Planes

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—The Magazine Aeroplane says that Germany has stolen a march on the world by producing the most advanced plane motor now in operation.

The engine, called a BMW-801, produces 1,580 horsepower for take-offs and 1,460 horsepower at 16,300 feet. A special cowling design probably gives it the equivalent of several hundred extra horsepower, Aeroplane said.

"We are likely to have a great deal of trouble with the new BMW-801 in new German airplanes in the future. It is already installed in the Focke-Wulf-190," the magazine said.

Aeroplane ascribed the efficiency of the new motor to its success in reducing "drag" because of the special design of its cooling and cowling.

Circuit Court Gives Rule On Federal Jurisdiction

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 3 (AP)—An opinion holding that Congress has not conferred upon Federal District Courts jurisdiction to try petty criminal offenses without a jury was handed down in the Circuit Court of Appeals here.

The opinion reversed the Western District of Louisiana Court for denying "Shank" Smith a jury trial on a migratory bird law charge.

Smith was charged with selling wild ducks. He was convicted by the court without a jury after his motion for a jury trial was overruled. The court's judgment was reversed and the case remanded.

Army Air Corps Takes Two Atlantic City Hotels

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 3 (AP)—The Traymore Hotel, one of the finest hotels on Atlantic City's Boardwalk, announced its 700 rooms would soon be taken over by the U. S. Army Air Corps.

This $5,000,000 hotel, famed all over the world for its beautiful and unique architecture, was the second Atlantic City hotel to sign up as housing quarters for Air Force trainees. The Ambassador Hotel was emptied of its fanciest trappings and made ready for the Army.

Calgary Decides 'Show Must Go On'

Theme of war and victory to run through gala week's pageantry from July 6-11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta, July 3—The "show must go on!" So Calgary decided, and scheduled its annual week's holiday from July 6 to 11. Only this year the theme of war and victory runs through the pageantry and displays which are dedicated to national defense.

The ranch and farm production which goes to feed the United Nations is featured. Industrial exhibits mirror the transference of Canadian industry to a wartime basis. The military splendor in evidence demonstrates the efficiency of Canada's mobile troops, and their equipment is offered for inspection.

From the time the parade starts at 10 o'clock, this gala week has but one end in view, that of sustaining the morale of Canada's fighting force in particular and the public in general. By those competitive specimens of livestock, grain and dairy produce, Calgary is fostering and urging on continuance of such efforts, as a goodly portion of the coming harvest is needed on the various home and war fronts, and is likely to be a vital factor in the ultimate victory of the United Nations. Domestic exhibits, too, indicate the change from the customary activities to Red Cross work.

Harking Back to the 70's

But there are also lighter moments in the week's program. As Charles Yule, the General Manager, said: "We aimed to have the 1942 celebration on a par with anything previously offered, for during these distressing times people need entertainment and a medium of relaxation more than ever. This is the opinion of the governments, and the directors have kept it in mind in planning events."

So to establish an atmosphere of cheerfulness, Calgary's merchants have decked its stores with those false fronts, representing the rustic simplicity of the seventies, and the watering troughs set up for the occasion are quite indispensable this year, with the many horses here, not only those to be judged for their blue blood, but the plodding dobbins that have brought both spectators and participants into town. Then the floats depicting the covered wagons of the pioneers are looked upon with envy, as an adequate if slow means of transportation.

To give added color there is the Indian Village, that street in Victoria Park lined on both sides with gorgeous teepees, and housing innumerable gaily bedecked Indians. Those gorgeous and beautifully beaded costumes of the Chiefs and the gleaming accoutrements sported by proud horses lend still more animation to the scene. And those travois, brought out by the Indians on every possible occasion, are eyed gloatingly as a means of getting somewhere, sometime.

"Holiday" for the Indians

As customary, on other mornings the Indians are parading downtown by tribes, the Blackfeet one day, the Stonys another, and the Sarcees last of all. And if any anthropologist or artist is on hand, a study of the carefully worked designs, sported by both man and beast, will bring its own reward, for those delineations embroidered on buckskin are authentic Indian patterns with either tribal or personal significance. If any information is desired, ask the proud Indian astride his imposing mount and an answer will be forthcoming, whether correct or not remains to be seen, as the Indian is always anxious to oblige.

It is a holiday time for the Indians and they look their best and have their teepees immaculate both inside and out, for who knows besides that $5 each Indian puts in his pocket for erecting a teepee, but that he may earn another prize such as the one offered for the neatest teepee, the largest one, or that which is the best reproduction of the strictly primitive type.

The victory note is emphasized in the grandstand evening production. For there is the very lovely tableau "Springtime" made up of the fairest of the fair sex, and having as its co-title—"On to Victory." Another Victory tableau is "Piccadilly Lane," combining radiance, and determination to win through.

And don't forget to visit the Pioneer Hut and garden in Victoria Park, where the Pioneers and their descendants are on hand to greet friends and strangers during the afternoon social hour, for there are still some of the old-timers left to spin their yarns of the "good old days" when Calgary was but a street of tents. And what those Pioneers who arrived in Calgary in Red River carts and chuckwagons began, their descendants are determined not to let any Axis nation come in and finish. With them it is victory for the United Nations, victory with a capital V.

Canadian Pacific Railway: Calgary Exhibition

They Have Part in Alberta City's Fete

Upper: An Indian Chief and his horse in all their festive trappings shown lined up in Calgary for the morning parade that is always a gala attraction of the annual week's celebration. The "holiday" is being held this month notwithstanding wartime conditions. In fact, an added attempt is being made this year to relieve the stress of the times. Below: "Blind Eagle" and "Dog Tail," present-day Stonys in old-time Indian costumes, to be seen at Calgary's fete.

British Again Warn French

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Further attacks against the Nazi-occupied coastal districts of France will be made "at the right moment and whenever the opportunity occurs," the British Radio warned French civilians in a broadcast July 1.

"We therefore urge all inhabitants of coastal areas in the prohibited zone to take every precaution for their safety," the BBC said, reiterating a recent suggestion that they move inland as soon as possible.

Canadian Outlook

OTTAWA, July 3 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said July 1 in the House of Commons that the day is coming, "it may be close at hand," when the Canadian Army "will have an honored place in the van of attack."

"The Canadian Army is not an instrument built only to resist attack," Mr. King said in a brief statement on the 75th anniversary of the Canadian Confederation.

Disinterested

BERLIN, From German Radiocasts, July 3 (AP)—"Churchill's second front does not interest us any more," Nazi Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels wrote July 1 in the newspaper Das Reich.

"We are only in doubt as to whether we should rather wish that he should try it or not try it," he continued. "Whether his propaganda for it is only talk or whether it is in earnest appears to us today, more than ever, of little importance."

America United in This Great Crisis, Asserts MacArthur in July 4 Message

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in an Independence Day message from Australia, that "in this great crisis of war America has achieved unity."

His message, cabled to Collier's magazine, continued:

"In a land where conflicting political and economic groups have enjoyed full freedom of thought and action, where the right to criticize and disagree, to discuss and debate is treasured as a priceless privilege, there has occurred a singular transformation.

"We have crystallized into a singleness of definite purpose, not by the imposed dictum of a ruthless dictator, but by the free will of the millions of Americans. This unity speaks to us in the incessant humming of American factories, in the wind stirring the wheat fields of the West, in the drone of planes and ships that carry American strength to the battlefields of the world.

"This mighty war production comes from free men who treasure individual liberty as a God-given, inalienable right and who are determined that 'this world shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'"

Flying Cross for 7 Officers Of Navy—Two Men Promoted

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Seven officers have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and two naval enlisted men have been promoted for heroism in the highly successful sea and air attacks on Japanese bases on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands last Jan. 31.

The officers, the Navy announced today, were:

Lieut. Commander William O. Burch, Jr., Paducah, Ky.

Lieut. James S. Gray, Jr., Wauwatosa, Wis.

Lieut. Paul J. Riley, Hot Springs, Ark., who has been reported missing in action.

Lieut. Wilmer E. Rawie, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. John J. Van Buren, Mukwonago, Wis. He is listed as missing in action.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edwin J. Kroeger, Akron, Ohio.

Ensign John P. Adams, White Cloud, Kan.

The enlisted men, promoted from radio man third class to radio man second class, were named as Allen James Brost, son of Lambert Brost, Babcock, Wis., and Achilles A. Georgiou, son of Antonios Georgiou, Astoria, N. Y.

The Navy said that Lieutenant Commander Burch was decorated specifically for the "most efficient manner" in which he led his squadron in an attack on one of the Gilbert Islands, for scoring a direct bomb hit on a Japanese seaplane tender and for sinking a four-engined patrol plane with machine-gun fire while it was on the water.

Lieutenant Gray led his group in a bombing and strafing attack on another island despite fierce fighter and antiaircraft opposition. Two enemy fighter planes were shot down.

A section of planes led by Lieutenant Riley destroyed a Japanese light cruiser and Lieutenant Riley was decorated for the "efficient and tenacious manner" in which he directed the action.

Lieutenant Rawie was decorated for his work in bombing and strafing one of the islands which was attacked.

The Navy said that Lieutenant Van Buren, "through skillful handling of his plane and excellent marksmanship" shot down one of enemy fighters which attacked his formation.

After Lieutenant Van Buren had completed his bombing mission and was making the return to the carrier he was attacked by another Japanese fighter and his plane riddled with bullets. He maneuvered the ship so that Brost, radio man-gunner, was able to shoot down the Japanese fighter despite the fact that Brost had been wounded. Lieutenant Van Buren then made a safe carrier landing.

Lieutenant Kroeger and Radio Man Georgiou were in an action virtually identical with that of Lieutenant Van Buren and Radio Man Brost. Lieutenant Kroeger was wounded in the course of the fight, suffering several broken bones in his foot from enemy machine-gun fire. He landed his plane safely on the carrier, however.

Ensign Adams received the Distinguished Flying Cross for participating in a successful action against a four-engined patrol bomber when it attempted to attack the carrier. For another part in this action, Lieut. (Junior Grade) E. Scott McCuskey, Stuttgart, Ark., was previously decorated.

Ensign Adams and Lieutenant McCuskey were guarding their ship when lookouts on the carrier spotted the Japanese bomber. A ship-to-plane radio order sent the two fliers into action so that they were able to catch the bomber shortly after it began its bombing run, and they blasted it to pieces.

New Trial Denied 'Nucky' Johnson

PHILADELPHIA, July 3—Enoch L. ("Nucky") Johnson, former Republican leader of Atlantic City, N. J., convicted on charges of income tax evasion, was still in the Federal penitentiary today, his appeal for a new trial having been denied by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

By a 2-to-1 decision the court July 1 upheld the conviction of Johnson, who was found guilty last July 25, fined $20,000 and sentenced to 10 years by Judge Albert M. Maris.

The appeal was based on the defendant's contention that his rights were violated during the course of the trial in Camden, N. J., when he was excluded from the court room, together with the jury, during an argument on a point of law.

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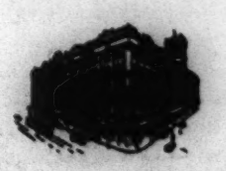
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Fatty Fats to Fatten the Fats The U. S. Needs to Fill Its Vats

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, July 3—The household fats, whose collection on a national scale has been announced, may come back to you—unrecognized—in your clothing, shoes, stew pans and the paper and ink you use to write letters.

The purpose of the fats collection is to get more glycerine to make explosives. But glycerine is only a small percentage of the fats, and the cheapest way to get it is by first using the fats to make soap. Glycerine is a by-product of the soap.

The soap is what is coming back to you, because it is an indispensable part in the manufacturing processes of 14 great industries. Of course, in addition, some of the fat from your kitchen, on the billion to one chance, might return to you in soap for toilet or tub.

Even if small boys felt differently about it, washing would not be the main use of soap in the United States. The biggest single customer is the textile industry.

Require Soap

Name the article: blanket, uniform, socks, overcoats, pillows, fine dresses—all require soap in the manufacturing process somewhere; indeed, as a rule, several times. It is used in cleaning, scouring, bleaching and for steps without end in the processing of fabrics.

For your shoes and all leather products, soap is used in what the technicians call fat-liquoring compositions to impart suppleness and strength.

The stew pan use of soap comes from the fact that the metals industry is another big consumer. The uses are numerous in processing metal, being mostly cleaning operations. The war will take some of your fat in these processes to produce the casing of shells as well as the explosives inside.

For your letter-writing, soap has an important place in some of the paper-making processes and sometimes in the "sizing" spread over the paper to give it smoothness.

The chances of any soap being in your ink are remote but positive. Most inks—probably all inks you can get in this country—are soapless; but in England some inks are considered superior due to use of soap.

Synthetic Tires

Your kitchen fats will come back to you in a really big way if and when you get to using those new synthetic rubber tires. The second largest use of soap now promises to be in making synthetic rubber.

In the buna rubbers which Washington reports persistently put forth as the principal tire synthetic to be made under the American program soap is an essential in the mysterious part of the process which chemists call polymerization. That is the point where the molecules of butadiene and styrene, both gases, get together and grow in size.

A catalyst, which is a trade secret, is the cause of this polymerization. But the catalyst works best when undertaking the amalgamation job in a soapy emulsion. And there are other uses of soap in making various synthetic rubbers.

Soaps are used in making some lubricants, notably for rope greases. As insecticides, soaps perhaps kill as many bugs as they destroy germs on the hands and faces of human beings. Soap is used as a spreader for insecticides, and serves to choke off the breathing areas of insects.

Soap for road-building is something fairly new. The old-fashioned hot tar spray has given way to asphalt emulsions, and soap is used in the latter. Furthermore, soap mixed with fine sand is found in Michigan State Highway Department experiments to be a good protection against surface damage which is done to roads by the winter ice removal chemicals. It is used also to cause oil to mix more thoroughly with highway soils.

For painting, soap goes into so-called water paints and into the paint sprays.

Soap is used in making dust-proofing fluids for pulverized coal. It is essential in poison gas decontamination.

Oil wells use soap to plug the pores of underground sand which is leaking water into the oil.

Finally, there are many uses of soap in industrial hygiene, for worker protection and plant maintenance.

American Army Nurses Decorated

© Harris & Ewing

Veterans of Bataan and Corregidor

Left to right: Florence MacDonald, Mary G. Lohr, Harriet Lee, Eunice Hatchett, Dorothea Daley, Juanita Redmond, and Surgeon General James C. Magee as he presented decorations to the Army nurses from Corregidor and Bataan during ceremonies in their honor at the National Red Cross Building in Washington on July 1. Ceremonies were sponsored by the American Red Cross Nursing Service. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is shown in back of the group.

U. S. Lifts Tariff For Allied Forces

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Treasury said yesterday the only tariff question that had been raised by the passage of Canadian troops into Alaska was whether duty should be paid on goods "consigned to indiivdual members of Canadian forces."

In a "memorandum to the press," the Treasury said it had received an inquiry from its Juneau customs officer "which asked whether liquor, cigarettes and tobacco for sale in an officers' bar could be imported into Alaska from Canada without payment of tax."

The memorandum was issued, the Treasury said, because of published reports that efforts were made to collect tariff duties on spare uniforms or equipment.

[The Associated Press reported July 1 that a Canadian force going to Alaska's defense was stopped by a customs collector who said he had no authority to waive the tariff, but that no serious delay occurred. The story did not specify the type of goods whose entry the collector questioned.]

All possibility of such tariff questions in the future was eliminated Monday when President Roosevelt signed a special law rushed through Congress to make it clear that no tariff need be paid by United Nations forces while on duty in American territory.

U. S.-British Unity Aiding Americas in War and Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Anglo-American co-operation, diplomatic and commercial, in South America has been working so successfully during this war that many influential citizens are saying its continuation is essential to postwar peace and prosperity on this continent.

Argentina provides an example of what co-operation has accomplished since the two English-speaking nations became active allies and also a promise of what may be hoped for through constructive planning in the years of peace to come.

Popular imagination was struck by the rapidity with which the newsprint supplies dried up for El Pampero, the notorious Nazi propaganda daily, in Buenos Aires, after the United States came into the war. How this newspaper got its supplies baffled the British for many months, but when Anglo-American economic strategists got together they soon found and stopped the leakage. Almost overnight El Pampero was reduced from a full-sized daily to a single, folded sheet of irregular publication.

Sanctions

Effective blacklisting of Axis and suspicious neutral firms was also expedited when the local diplomats and trade experts worked together. The British were furnished with proofs where formerly there had only been suspicion. They lost their former hesitancy in action. The Americans set an example in sweeping application of sanctions.

A significant report came from Lisbon. The Spanish steamship Montarelia could only take 50 out of a consignment of 250 tons of a "prewar purchase" of machinery for Argentina's army powder factory at Rio Cuarto. The British held up navicerts on the balance.

Britain had been letting through German prewar contract supplies to Argentina. It was legally entitled to this course and there was substance to the argument that it was good war policy to let any kind of arms out of Germany. Against this, however, was the consideration that Germany was only letting these arms go because it was militarily worth while.

Deduction

The deduction is that Argentine friendship and neutrality is, or was, at the time, of military importance to Germany. It is Britain's duty and pleasure today, however, to co-operate with North American policy in South America, and Argentina is a sphere of diplomatic activity to which Washington has been giving particular attention since the Rio de Janeiro Conference.

It should not be thought that Washington's policy toward Argentina is purely negative. The United States has sacrificed tanker tonnage for Argentina, where, so far, there has been no rationing of gasoline. It continues to supply that country with essential civil supplies on an equal basis with neighbors who have broken relations or are at war with the Axis.

The British, naturally, are anxious to avoid any straining of relationships with a country whose food supplies today, with war raging in the South Pacific, rank second only to those from North America. The United States appreciates this British dependence on Argentine farmers and meat packers.

Planning

Both countries have to be on their guard against sectional selfishness among their own traders and against certain Argentine circles who feel it will redound to their national interest if the United States and Great Britain can be played off against each other. To avoid these dangers, Anglo-American postwar planning is being studied already.

The whole South American picture is now seen in its true perspective by both Anglo-Saxon powers. Britain today must yield some of its manufactures—even its raw materials—to South America, and especially Argentina, to pay for urgent food requirements. The United States, for strategical and political reasons, must lend large sums to certain countries without paying too close attention to the business side of the transactions and risk the displeasure of other countries.

That is why Britons and Americans are already deprecating loose talk about South America becoming the postwar scene of the struggle for markets. Rather will it become the joint task of the two countries to assist this southern continent, already awakened, in its evolution to a fitting place in the postwar world of united and contented democratic nations.

New Durbin Picture to Tell Story of Chinese Children

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Motion pictures about children in war have been rare. Fox, however, has made "The Pied Piper"; and now Universal with "Forever Yours," the new Deanna Durbin picture, tells a story of some refugee children from a Chinese mission. Both pictures rely largely on comedy and leave the inevitable tragic backgrounds to, so to speak, the overtones.

The Universal picture has been entrusted to the capable hands of producer Bruce Manning—who, as a writer, was responsible for so much of Miss Durbin's earlier material—and to the French director, Jean Renoir. Mr. Renoir, like Mr. Clair, was more or less unsuccessful with his first American picture, "Swamp Water"—but not unsuccessful enough to dampen Mr. Manning's enthusiasm for his work.

"If he ever makes a bad picture," Mr. Manning says, "I should want to see it."

* * *

As a matter of fact, despite "Swamp Water," which, as Mr. Manning intimates, was in no sense a poor picture, but only an unsuccessful one, Mr. Renoir's services were much in demand at the time he was signed by Universal for the Durbin film.

Both Mr. Renoir and Mr. Manning are convinced that they have a somewhat new Miss Durbin to deal with—a more mature and more confident actress, whose little girl pictures must now be a thing of the past.

Mr. Manning tested a couple of stories on Mr. Renoir before the director would undertake another picture. Mr. Renoir has been mastering the intricacies of English and the devious methods of Hollywood production, and would really have preferred more time to himself. He and his company are at work, at present, high on the old bald mountain which forms the back spaces of the lot, where most of the company's early Westerns were made, but which has been unused for some years now.

* * *

Opposite Miss Durbin will be Edmond O'Brien, who has not yet had the picture he needs to bring him stardom. He is something like Franchot Tone in his approach, but you might as easily compare him to Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., whom he somewhat resembles.

Barry Fitzgerald, the Irish comedian, who now seems to have caught on permanently in Hollywood, has the only other outstanding part cast so far in the picture.

A Chinese woman, Mme. Rosalynde Chiang, whom Miss Durbin had engaged to teach her Chinese, has been engaged to act as technical advisor on the picture.

A younger brother of Anna May Wong, the actress, has a part, but will not call this his motion picture debut. He prefers to let that event await his return from the Army, which he enters immediately upon completion of the picture.

Midwest Road's Hearing Ends

By the Associated Press

A War Labor Board arbitrator's hearing in the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad case ended in Chicago yesterday as it began, without participation by the private management.

The hearing opened here May 5 to adjust differences between the 239-mile road and two railroad Brotherhoods seeking contracts for employees.

The arbitrator, Justice Benjamin C. Hilliard of the Colorado Supreme Court, took the case under advisement and will report to the WLB.

George P. McNear, Jr., President and principal owner of the line, earlier termed proposed WLB arbitration "unlawful" and was not represented at any of the several sessions held during the last two months.

The road, used by transcontinental freight to by-pass Chicago, was seized by the Government in March after strike difficulties attended by Mr. McNear's refusal to arbitrate a settlement. George Voelkner, assistant to the Federal manager, sat in on the final sessions with an attorney.

Earlier, the Brotherhoods placed in the record a notice of the action taken by Office of Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman July 1 in directing temporary wage increases averaging 26 per cent for 92 T. P. & W. engine and train service employees, retroactive to March 25, the week of Federal seizure.

Strike and labor developments elsewhere:

Lackawanna, N. Y.—The General Manager of Bethlehem Steel Company's huge Lackawanna plant reported 50 workmen in an open-hearth furnace unit had "left their jobs" and said the walkout would reduce the mill's output one third.

Edward F. Entwistle asserted the 11 p. m. shift at the unit failed to report for work after production at the No. 3 hearth unit earlier "was crippled when 50 employees left their jobs allegedly because four employees were not members of the United Steelworkers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations)."

Eau Claire, Wis.—Leonard Berg, President of the Eau Claire C. I. O. Industrial Council, said that high initiation fees charged by A. F. of L. construction unions had prevented alleviation of unemployment caused by closing of a local tire plant.

Mr. Berg said qualified C. I. O. workers were kept off jobs at the Eau Claire ordnance projects by A. F. of L. union fees ranging from $21 to $50.

Minetto, N. Y.—An additional 100 workers joined a walkout over a wage dispute at Columbia Mills, Inc., partially engaged in war work. A. C. I. O. union official said the walkout was not sanctioned but was "a spontaneous protest" by workers at the company's refusal "to arbitrate" a request for a general five-cent-an-hour increase. He estimated 600 of the plant's 700 employees had joined the walkout, which began two days ago.

Week's Strike Ends

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 3 (AP)—About 1,000 machinists in three Vancouver shipyards started back to work today on a trial basis after having been on strike a week.

They quit in protest against a plan to operate the yards on a seven-day-week staggered work system but voted at a union meeting last night to put the scheme to a 30-day test.

Colorado's Irrigated Area Second Largest in Nation

Colorado has 3,400,000 acres under irrigation, second largest in the nation. Vast potential water power remains, for of an estimated 2,568,000 horse power only 103,000 has been harnessed. It is said that Colorado's running streams alone, can annually generate 765,000 horse power without necessitating dams or reservoirs.

An Invasion Called No Way To Wean Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—A United Nations invasion of Italy will not win that nation for democracy, but if the United States and its allies would adopt a "more dynamic, active, creative policy" with respect to Italy's future, Fascism would be destroyed there and Mussolini overthrown in a few months, in the view of Count Carlo Sforza, formerly Italian Foreign Minister and leader of Italian anti-Fascist forces abroad.

Count Sforza, speaking at a luncheon by the Italian-American Labor Council at the Roosevelt Hotel in honor of Herbert L. Matthew, New York Times correspondent recently returned home from Rome, yesterday, held that "mere appeals for the removal of Mussolini will not do."

"The Italian people must be given positive assurances as to their future, clearer and more precise than those contained in the Atlantic Charter," he said. "They must be given assurance that the peace they will receive will not be a peace of vengeance or punishment.

"They must be made to feel that they will have the opportunity to choose their own government and that the Italian frontiers will not be violated. They must be made to feel that Italians in the United States are not considered enemy aliens. All such information will be spread widely in Italy."

Count Sforza scored Lieut. Col. W. F. Kernan, U. S. A., for his book advocating invasion of Italy, declaring that such volumes would aid only Hitler and Mussolini.

Mr. Matthews said any hopes of a United Nations invasion had been wrecked at least for the present by the British defeats in Libya and warned that despite the fact that 90 per cent of the Italian people were opposed to Fascism, they were without effective leadership, while Premier Mussolini remained powerful and resourceful.

OPA Establishes Own Labor Office

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Establishment of a labor office within the Office of Price Administration, which will represent OPA on wage policies in relation to OPA programs, was announced yesterday by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

The office will be headed by Robert R. R. Brooks of Williamstown, Mass., a labor relations and priorities consultant with the War Production Board since June, 1941.

Mr. Brooks will act as liaison agent between organized labor and OPA, between the War Manpower Commission, the War Labor Board and other Federal agencies which influence or determine wage policy and wage rates, and will handle issues arising from labor participation in price stabilization programs.

Mr. Henderson, in a statement announcing creation of the office, reiterated that complete co-operation from labor was necessary in stabilizing living costs and declared that he believed labor "is fully conscious of the need for maintaining real wages by preventing rising prices."

Win-the-War, Win-the-Peace West Coast Conferees' Aim

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 3—Recruitment is commencing here of the battalions of thinkers who must win the peace after this war, so that it will not be necessary to fight still a third world war against a new set of aggressor-dictators perhaps a generation hence. The Pacific Coast Conference of the Win the War-Win the Peace Organization is in progress.

Men and women who saw the United States help win a great victory in 1918, indulge in a period of cheering and hat-waving, and then slump back into an apathetic way of living known as "normalcy," are meeting here and will meet elsewhere east and west in the near future, determined to chart the way to a constructive, orderly and permanent peace, even while the war is being fought with utmost vigor.

All speakers on the first day program of the three-day conference are agreed that no peace talk shall detract in the least degree from the war effort, but shall rather aid it by defining the purposes of the war beyond the vanquishment of the aggressors, and by forming a practical vision of "the world of tomorrow," in the realization of which all nations of good will are expected to join.

Sponsoring Groups

Among the organizations sponsoring the three-day conference are the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, Citizens for Victory, the League of Nations Associations, the Free World Association, and the Foreign Policy Association. Local forum groups and civic organizations are also represented in the general sessions and active round-table meetings at the Hotel Biltmore.

Such phrases as "united nations of the world" and "federation of the world" run through the discussions. Speakers who have studied and worked for international co-operation since the end of the first world war, who saw the League of Nations come into being and saw it fall short of its goal largely because the United States did not support it, are present to give the assemblies the benefit of their experience.

The Atlantic Charter of eight points on which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill agreed Aug. 14, 1941, that their countries "base their hopes for a better future for the world," is referred to with the less limiting phrase of "the charter of freedom."

The Declaration of the United Nations, signed by representatives of 26 nations in Washington, Jan. 1, 1942, pledging all in "a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world," is a common reference point as the discussion proceeds.

Association of Nations

There is talk of a set of principles, the framework for an orderly association of the nations of the world when the time comes to build all things for peace instead of war.

There is even mention of a bill of rights for the nations of the world, comparable to the Bill of Rights which helped make the Constitution of the United States the world's greatest charter of human liberties.

Although this conference is ex-officio as far as this nation's government is concerned, an observer merely sitting by to report its news is struck again and again with the close parallel to the beginnings of the Union of the States of America that seems to develop in almost every address and discussion. Although the assemblies here are ordinary citizens, and far from the warring Capitals of the world, the sidelines observer receives a strong sense that something is happening here that may have a deep and lasting effect on world history.

This is the first conference of exactly this character held in a major center of population. Others have been held, but on a smaller scale. The speakers who form the nucleus of the conference here will proceed to San Francisco, where a similar conference will be held at the Palace Hotel July 9-11; to Portland, Oregon, at the Library for a conference July 14; and to Seattle, Wash., where another three-day conference will be held July 16-18.

Dr. Rufus B. Von KleinSmid president of the University of Southern California, chairman of the first morning's session, was roundly applauded when he said that if this present consideration of the peace could possibly diminish the war effort, neither speakers nor auditors would be present.

Marshal Stimson, chairman for the first evening session, called attention to the fact that if the United Nations do not win the war they will have very little influence on the terms of peace. He quoted Theodore Roosevelt's declaration that righteousness must be put before peace, and enforced if necessary with war.

At the first day's sessions Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association, and a widely-known writer on international affairs, spoke on "United Nations' objectives," and also "America, the Four Freedoms and the World." Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Executive Officer of The Church Peace Union of the Carnegie Foundations took the tile of the conference for his first-day address, working into his theme the idea of a family of nations to be engaged in a great engineering task of rebuilding the world along better lines physically, morally and spiritually.

Canadian's View

The world federation idea, as viewed from the Canadian side, was presented by Dr. C. E. Silcox, executive of the Canadian branch of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. If a true federation can be formed, he said, he, as a Britisher, would have no regrets in seeing the British Commonwealth of Nations absorbed by it.

The role of the churches and of education in the reconstructive times of peace, women's organizations and the coming world order—these were some of the round-table topics.

Reports brought in by the round-table groups and views expressed by major speakers were agreed on this point: that the postwar world, granting victory to the United Nations and a constructive, unselfish framework of peace, means a world of greater opportunity and with new frontiers, employment for all in the tasks to be done, higher living standards to work toward while paying the war's bills, and a world neighborliness never known before. Anything less, it seems agreed at this conference, would be failure.

Civitan International Secretary Is Appointed

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., July 3 (AP)—Charles I. Reynolds, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., Associate Secretary of Civitan International for nearly a year, has been appointed International Secretary by the executive board to succeed Arthur Cundy, also of Birmingham.

The board met at the close of the organization's 22nd annual convention. It is composed of the newly-elected international officers and 11 district governors. At their final session, delegates voted to meet next year at Fort Worth, Texas. Resolutions were adopted calling for a "national victory program."

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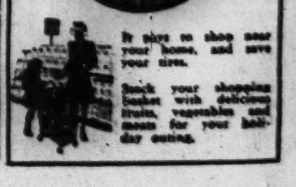
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Old and the New Close Together in Quebec

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

French-Canada attracts most visitors to the Dominion. Canada has been called the most Americanized country; but Quebec does not come in that category. Its rivers generate millions of horsepower in electrical energy, but its farm folk still use the spinning wheel, still travel in open carriages behind slow plodding horses, its furrows are still plowed by ox power, and seigneurs still live in minor estates.

Rolling Hills, Wide Waters

This is the province of history, where buildings and customs date back to those romantic days when the "Lilies of France" floated over

Monitor Traveltalk

a young country where the ax rang in newly cleared lots and coureurs de bois traversed unknown wilderness. The old buildings still stand, and the old generation still lives much as their ancestors did in those days when the United States was still to be born.

In the quiet of rolling hills and wide waters was built a church in that far away year of 1648 at Tadousac. A wooden structure, large enough for the small settlement here at the junction of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers. Today it still stands, a white painted building in a vastness of hills, where little singing children meet the cruise streams in summer time. French songs of the woods, of the habitants who live here, these youngsters sing in welcome, lining the dock to the earth road which leads to the fashionable hotel and the old settlement with the oldest church on the continent. And as their chansons echo in the silence of the rolling hills, they dart forward, eager little beings, for the pennies and silver offered for this unusual reception to old Quebec.

Blue hills form the massive background for old France in Canada. Endless rolling stretches, hazy purple as far as the eye can reach, smooth and finished here, taking the shape of jagged cliffs rising sheer out of the water on the upper Saguenay River. Always hills, seldom adorned even by homes or hotels. Hills which speak of age and bring the days of the pioneer near at hand. Now evergreen clad slopes and then grass covered rolling pastures, often with but a few cabins in a hollow, the only sign of man's conquest of this vast region.

Spinning Wheels Still Used

The old and the new are close together in the Province of Quebec. On the heights of Quebec City rise modern skyscrapers, apartments, hotels and office buildings. Below and all around are narrow old streets where there is room for but one-way traffic, and that a tight squeeze. And across the broad St. Lawrence, five miles by ferry, is the Isle of Orleans, where automobiles have not yet made their tracks, where bread is still baked in open air ovens, where the dog cart is the most populous vehicle on the roads.

Here, as at Murray Bay, and other habitant villages, the spinning wheels whir to make yarn for the handlooms which make homespun cloth, mats, tapestries, and the other comforts of the home. Foot and hand power here operate crude machines, some many hundreds of years old, handed down from generation to generation. And in the homes are hooked rugs, embroideries, laces, the handiwork of women long departed, of French-Canadian pioneers whose descendants still cling to the patois of their forebears, now one of the two official languages of the Dominion.

In the cities, old France still lives too. Motor cars have not entirely replaced the caleche with its easy going steed, and bound to be busy this year with sightseeing busses banned for the duration to conserve gasoline and tires. French is heard on the streets as much as English, and street names are announced more frequently in French. Signs and newspapers and magazines in French add to the foreign flavor. Narrow cobblestone streets, with houses alongside reminiscent of pictures of long ago, can easily be found by the most casual visitor.

General Motors Big Tent Show
An Insight in War Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—After the six divisions of General Motors here converted their plants to all-out war production, it was natural that the families of the several thousand employees began to ask what was being made. Touring the plants with these people in order to answer the questions was impossible, so the executives decided upon a public visual answer.

This has given Dayton the General Motors show now in its sixth week and bidding fair to establish an all-time continuous run record.

In an immense circus tent are displayed the many articles of war—most of which may be turned to peace when the time comes—being made in the six factories here. These displays run from propellers to gun sights. Diesel engines to magnifying glasses. There are such displays as the present-day giant power plant which carries the biggest bombers through the air. And this engine sits beside the first engine modeled by Orville and the late Wilbur Wright, for matter of comparison.

Visitors at the show, which opens mid-morning and runs into the night, are allowed to "sight" air defense guns, sit in giant planes and otherwise get personal touch of products. For instance there is a machine gun, "cut away" so that its mechanical action may be watched, while shells of all sorts are there to be looked at and examined in part and assembled.

With the big display of war products someone thought it would be well to tell the visitors why all this is being made. This resulted in a pageant or play that depicts our transition from an easy-going, peace-surrounded people to one determined upon winning a war.

Turning to the book of Joel, the producers lifted from the verse about turning plowshares and pruning hooks into implements of war, the title "Plowshares." This is offered twice daily to capacity houses in the county fair grounds colliseum, adjacent to the industrial display tent.

Presentation of this 38-scene offering requires a cast of 100 persons, including the General Motors chorus of 38 voices and the 20-instrument orchestra. The play starts with some vivid war scenes and then goes rapidly into home, store, shops, churches, in fact everywhere people congregate, in bringing out the "what" we are fighting to preserve. Some idea of the trend in the production may be gained from one scene in a barber shop. Here a plant manager, the customer, is explaining to the barber what is being made and why and what can happen if it is not made. He is frequently interrupted by a waiting customer who puts in with "you know what I heard?"

For several days the exhibit and pageant were open only to General Motors employees and their families but for about five weeks it has been open free to the public. The first five weeks attracted more than 70,000 visitors and no hint of a closing has been given. The question of taking the project to other cities has been considered but no definite decision made.

The Dayton General Motors plants represented in the displays are Inland Manufacturing, Delco Brake, Frigidaire, Aeroproducts, Delco Products and Moraine Products divisions.

New York State Library Receives First-Edition Copy of Key's Address

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3—A first-edition copy of the address delivered by the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," Francis Scott Key, in the rotunda of the Capitol of the United States July 4, 1831, has been presented to the New York State Library by Jesse Merritt, historian of Nassau County, it was announced today by Arthur Pound, State Historian.

"In his own day," Mr. Pound said, "Francis Scott Key was better known as a public speaker than a poet. On Feb. 22, 1814, seven months before composing "The Star-Spangled Banner," Key delivered an important patriotic oration at the Old Presbyterian Meeting House in Alexandria, Va. For two years the Nation had been distressed by a so far unsuccessful war, and the young lawyer's eager mind was full of the burning fervor which in September burst forth in the poem that later became our national anthem.

"On July 4, 1831, honored with the invitation to speak under Congressional auspices, he appeared as one of the elder bards and statesmen. Eloquently, in words full of meaning for us today, he reviewed the sacrifices of those who had established and preserved the Nation:

"'Under such circumstances, and in such times, no ordinary man could have put forth the Declaration of American Independence. It brought the Nation together as one man—all saw that they were parties in the conflict, that their dearest rights were to be sustained or lost forever—and they became a nation of patriots. They saw that upon our fields were to be decided the fate of nations, the destiny of man. . . . The oppressor may roll on his countless hosts, but he commands only their hands . . . and they will soon learn that they, too, are men, not mere machines of murder.'"

Through the generosity of Mr. Merritt, the Francis Scott Key 1831 oration from the national Capitol now takes its place as a highly valued item in the State's collection of patriotic addresses. The list has risen to 2,300 titles.

Business Men Turn To Helping Out on Farm

VASSAR, Mich., July 3 (AP)—Business men in this community of 2,184 population locked the doors of their establishments at noon yesterday, donned overalls and straw hats and headed for near-by farms to do their bit to help relieve the farm labor shortage.

The exodus of retail store men to the fields signaled the start of a plan recently proposed by the Vassar Board of Commerce under which all business men registered for farm work and agreed to close their stores every Thursday afternoon until Labor Day.

Burdick and Lemke Win in North Dakota

FARGO, N. D., July 3 (AP)—Representative Usher L. Burdick received the Republican nomination for re-election on the basis of late returns July 1 in Tuesday's North Dakota primary election and former Representative William Lemke apparently won the other nomination over Representative Charles R. Robertson and W. M. Smart.

Mr. Burdick, supported by the Nonpartisan League, took an early lead for one of the two nominations and never lost it, while Mr. Lemke, Progressive Republican candidate, held on to the winning second position likewise nearly from the start.

Mr. Robertson was supported by the League while Mr. Smart was a Progressive candidate.

Voters Assured Gasoline

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Representative William H. Stevenson (R) of Wisconsin, told the House Monday he had been assured by Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, that in the event nation-wide gasoline rationing is ordered, provisions will be made to enable rural voters to reach the polling places on election day.

American Chemical Award to Dr. Howe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, publication of the American Chemical Society, has been awarded the 1942 Chemical Industry Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry, it was announced July 1 by Dr. Foster D. Snell of Brooklyn, Chairman of the American Section of the Society.

Given annually since 1930 to "a person making a valuable application of chemical research to industry," the medal is one of the highest honors of the American chemical industry. Dr. Howe will receive the award and deliver an acceptance address at a joint meeting of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry and the New York Section of the American Chemical Society in New York City Nov. 6.

Congress Finds FCC Policy Rift

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—A sharp split within the Federal Communications Commission over procedure and policy came to the official attention of Congress July 1 when T. A. M. Craven, an FCC member, indorsed pending legislation to rewrite communications laws.

Testifying before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, Mr. Craven voiced many opinions directly in conflict with those given previously during three weeks of hearings by FCC Chairman James L. Fly, who generally had opposed the legislation.

Mr. Craven upheld the radio networks, expressed the view that newspapers should not be barred from operating radio stations and asserting that "in recent years the commission has operated under a plan of organization which in my opinion is basically unsound."

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Friday, July 3, 1942

'Eisenhower Boys' Credit Their Success to Their Mother

By Mary Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Abilene, Kansas

Back of Major General Dwight D. Eisenhower, whose impact will now be felt the world over, and the other "Eisenhower boys" of Abilene, Kansas, stands a tall, slender woman of 80, with smiling eyes and a tip-tilted nose, who has never got used to not having boys around the house.

"Send my love to my mother," General Eisenhower said when Duke Shoop of the Kansas City Star was writing a story for the home folks in April, after Dwight had become Chief of Operations for the Army in Washington. "To her, all of us—Arthur, Edgar, Roy, Earl, and Milton—owe all we are."

The Eisenhowers are a family in the American tradition. Their mother was Ida Elizabeth Stover of Virginia, descended from pre-Revolutionary stock, and their father, who passed on in March, was a descendent of settlers from Switzerland who came to Pennsylvania in 1732. The grandfather, Jacob Eisenhower, came to Kansas in the early seventies with a colony of substantial River Brethren settlers from Pennsylvania, who proceeded to build a prosperous farming community from virgin soil. In 1883, as soon as her guardian would allow her to join her orphan brothers who had pioneered early, Ida Elizabeth Stover came from Virginia. She had to wait until she was 21. In the same year she married David Eisenhower.

Plenty of Work Her Recipe

When Mrs. Eisenhower was told that The Christian Science Monitor wanted to know how she had brought up her sons so successfully she gave a little chuckle.

"You know," she said, "Edgar asked me the same thing several years ago. He said he wanted to know how in the world I had ever kept them all out of jail."

"I said to him, 'Didn't you ever catch on? Don't you remember that there was always lots of work to do around the place and that you were all busy doing it?'

"You know, many people whose children don't turn out well simply never realize that children have to have plenty to do. They never plan any activity for them and without that they get into trouble."

The six Eisenhowers always had plenty to do. They grew up in a simple, old-fashioned, white house, T-shaped, on a block of land on the southwest edge of town which had been Grandfather Eisenhower's home. Abilene, after a lurid frontier history, had settled down into a quiet county seat, in one of the richest agricultural counties of Kansas. For years it has been known for its good schools, the high percentage of children attending college, its attractive appearance, and its families who have sent sons and daughters to important jobs in their own state and pretty well throughout the United States.

"When we first lived in Abilene," Mrs. Eisenhower said, "we had a place with a small yard and I spent all my time keeping the children off other people's yards and trying to keep them quiet. It was a terrible strain on both the boys and me and I told their father we had to have more room. When we had the opportunity to move to their grandfather's place, you should have seen those children! They had plenty of room to do all the things they wanted to do without bothering anyone else and they could make all the noise they wanted to because the neighbors weren't close enough to hear. If you have a large family," this mother of six laughed, "you shouldn't try to live anywhere except in the country or on the edge of town."

All the Boys Helped

The Eisenhowers had an orchard, a large garden, a cow, a horse, and a dog—one dog at a time and always a small one. The boys did all the outdoor work, milked the cow, and all helped with the housework. "There weren't any girls in the family," their mother said.

On Sunday, which was mother's day off, the boys always cooked the dinner while she went to church—and it was just as good as she could get herself. Edgar possibly was the best cook, but they all knew how. When Dwight cooked, he wanted the kitchen to himself. Arthur, always dignified and careful of his clothes, was the only one who didn't milk—but he did extra housework to make up for it. Arthur is now vice-president of the Commerce Trust Company in Kansas City, Mo.

Edgar, next to the oldest, was "boss," and all the children called him "boss." He could always manage all the boys so that they didn't mind doing what he told them, his mother recalled. Edgar is the lawyer brother, a graduate of Ann Arbor, long a successful lawyer in Tacoma, Washington.

There weren't any rules in the family, except that the father, who was away at work all day, always said the boys were to do what their mother told them, if he hadn't set up any special jobs for them. Their mother can't remember spanking any of them—she said her idea was that if children were managed properly, spankings wouldn't be necessary.

As the boys grew older, they all worked outside the home. "It taught them a lot," their mother said. There was a family banking system, with mother as the banker, who always knew what came in from whom and where it went.

Fried Mush and Puddin'

They had plenty of good substantial food, and their favorite dish was fried mush and "puddin'," the latter best known to the Pennsylvania Dutch. It consists of all the last scraps from the hog at a country butchering, preserved in lard, and melted out in the cold winter days to eat with fried mush, preferably. The "boys" still want mush and "puddin'" when they come home and they have fried mush in their own homes. There was always cake on Sunday and there were pies all the time, because it was a pie age.

Although Dwight was the "scrappinest" kid his schoolmates can remember, and none of the rest could be called exactly quiet, none of them ever got into trouble. They took it out in work and games. Dwight and Edgar, particular family pals, were famous high school athletes and much hero-worshipped by their contemporaries and younger boys.

Dwight showed no signs of his subsequent military career, except perhaps for his absolute passion for the study of history. It wasn't even work for him and his teachers gave him long extra assignments in order to give the rest of the class a chance. He also was the most active of the family—always doing something extra, according to his mother.

"A big family is certainly interesting," their mother said. "Always something happening and never two days the same. And all the different ideas the children have keep things from getting tiresome."

The parents must have encouraged all those different ideas, since the boys' careers differed widely. But they remained that most desirable institution, a united family.

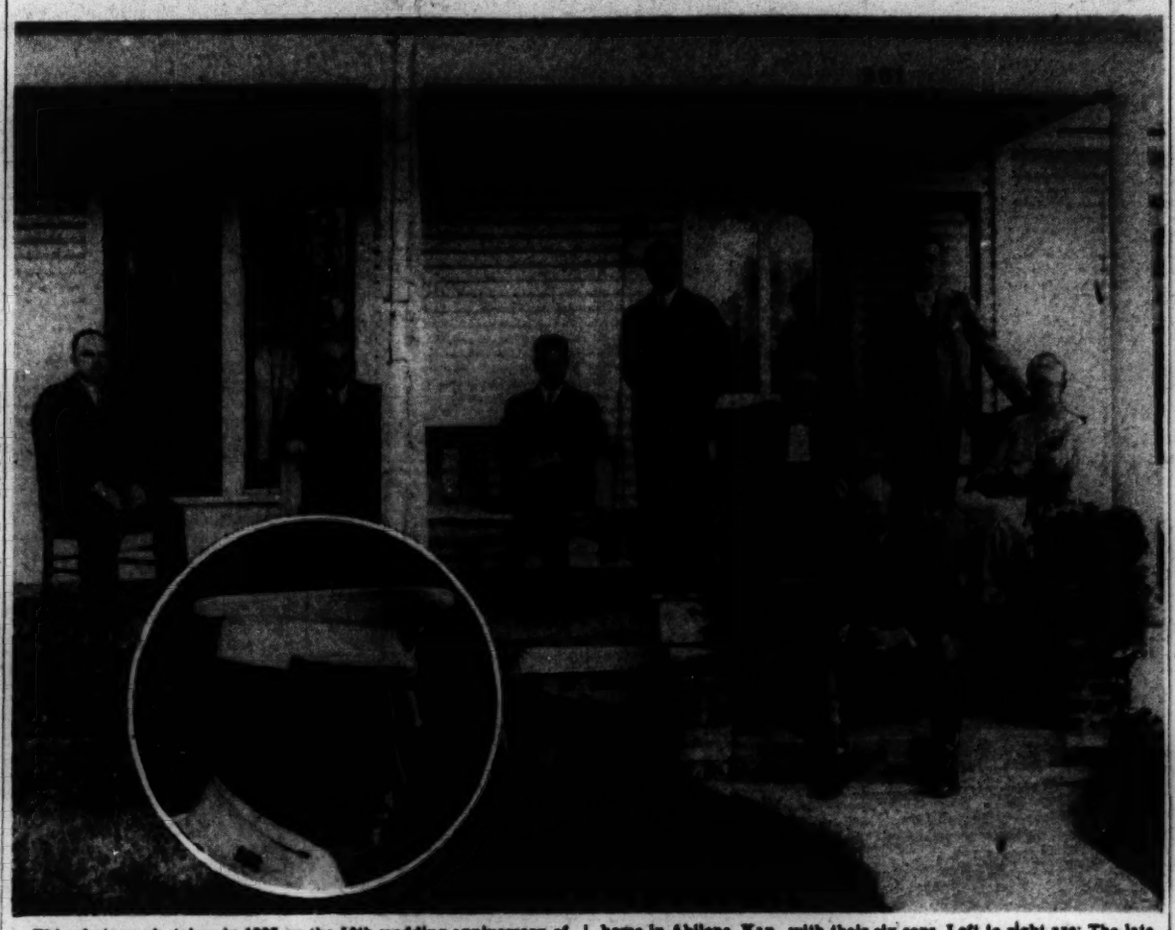
Milton, who was in charge of the resettlement of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast and is now assistant to Elmer Davis in the new Office of War Information, was the last to leave home. He is a graduate of Kansas State College, Manhattan, in journalism, and cut his teeth professionally on the Abilene Daily Reflector.

"I thought I simply couldn't stand it when there weren't any boys around," his mother said.

Earl was graduated in electrical engineering from the University of Washington and is now holding down an important job with the West Penn Power Company at Charleroi, Pa., a suburb of Pittsburgh.

Roy, the fourth brother, who passed on but a few weeks ago, making the first break in the circle of boys, was a druggist in Junction City, Kansas, and was a valued business and civic leader.

The Eisenhower grandchildren show signs of doing pretty well, also. Johnny, the General's son, is in his first year at West Point. Devoted to his father, he wants to follow his career exactly. He received his appointment through Senator Arthur Capper (the General's official residence is still, Abilene, Kansas) and won the highest grade in the civil service examination.



This photograph, taken in 1927 on the 50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. David Eisenhower, parents of Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, newly appointed Commander of United States Army forces in the European theater of war operations, shows them at their home in Abilene, Kan., with their six sons. Left to right are: The late Roy Eisenhower, Arthur, Earl, Edgar, the father, who passed on in March of this year; Milton, the mother, and (seated on the steps) Dwight. Inset: The latter as a West Point Cadet.

Serbian Women Maintain Courage In Face of Nazi Brutality

By Ines Whiteley Foster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Never had the Statue of Liberty meant so much to me as it did yesterday," said Ruth Mitchell, sister of the late Brig. Gen. William (Billy) Mitchell, who arrived in New York on the diplomatic exchange ship Drottningholm's second trip after more than a year spent in 12 different Axis prisons and concentration camps.

"And I wonder if people here have enough real appreciation of everything it actually stands for. Until you literally have been in prison, you never, never can know what liberty and freedom mean," she said. Only a month ago she was released from the Liebenau concentration camp in Germany after a stay there of nine months.

She was the only foreign member of the brave Yugoslav Comitadji, which has fearlessly warred against the Nazis. Miss Mitchell went to that country early in 1941. Because of the imminence of German invasion, she volunteered to join that guerrilla group and became liaison officer for the chief of the Chetniks with the British Army.

Gestapo Always After Her

Under constant surveillance of the Gestapo always, several times Miss Mitchell was picked up for espionage and finally arrested as she was swimming one day in Dubrovnik.

"No one could have any idea of the constant brutalities and indignities to which many women prisoners are being submitted," she said. "It is quite likely that people will not believe stories about the filthy food we had to eat in prison—it all sounds so incredible. We had barely enough food to even keep the spark of life going. Every morning we were given one can of ersatz coffee in a very battered, dirty tin. At the internment camp in Liebenau they even put drugs in this daily 'coffee.'

"For lunch you got one spoonful of mush in hot water, supposed to be some kind of soup, one wedge of black, slimy bread. Your evening meal was the same.

"I can find no words strong enough now to say how splendid and magnificent the Serbian women are," she declared. "Their Nazi guards were always screaming. But I never saw a Serbian woman break down anywhere that it would be possible for one of them to see her. If one of us could not contain her tears, she was made to go into a lavatory until the tears finished. All were absolutely stoic."

Tremendous Contrast

Probably no greater contrast could be found as a setting for Ruth Mitchell's quiet recital, dramatic with the starkness of incredible facts told simply, than the quiet peace and green serenity of the Connecticut countryside which faced her through the opened windows of the white colonial house where she is now staying with her daughter, Mrs. Albert K. Yohn. Set in a grove of white birch trees, it typifies much which is permanent and stable in American family life—things we are fighting now to preserve.

"Isn't the country lovely now?" Miss Mitchell asked. "I can scarcely believe it. Someone asked me at lunch today what I wanted to do this afternoon, and it came to me as such a great surprise that I could truly do anything I wished. When you are in a Nazi prison, you soon find it a lot easier to go along doing only what you are told to do for the good of your companions as well as yourself, and soon everyone gets used to a sort of dumb, suffering submission.

"I was in 12 different prisons and concentration camps, but I think that of them all, Belgrade was the worst," continued Miss Mitchell, whose low voice is intentionally unheroic.

Arrested in her bathing suit, Ruth Mitchell was allowed to change to street costume, but could take no other clothing to prison with her.

Shared Their Clothing

"We had no women wardens there—only men," she went on. "Women who came from occupied territory were allowed to receive parcels once a month from their families, and they gave me what clothing they could spare. For two and one half years, Miss Mary Booth, daughter of Bramwell Booth, famous Salvation Army leader, has been imprisoned—and she was always most generous in distributing her parcels to prisoners.

"At Liebenau, when I first went there, 360 British and 56 American women were interned in an insane asylum where about 500 mental cases were still being kept around us.

"English and American women slept five to 10 in one room with only bed space and two hooks to hang things on. Last night, for the first time in 13 months I slept in a room by myself.

"The weekly food packages supplied us by the Red Cross were really all that saved us then from desperation," continued the slender, golden-haired woman, who shows no outward signs of the strain of incarceration, except the mark of fatigue.

"When packages did arrive, the Germans were usually furious at having to relinquish them. They knew, however, if they did not that German prisoners in England would undergo reprisals.

Not Told the Truth

"I was absolutely amazed to find some women also en route to the boat who either did not believe or else had never heard of women prisoners in German camps. Women all over Germany have been made to believe that only in America and England are women and children ever put into prison camps.

"You ask what people can still do in small ways to help keep up the morale of women interned? One thing which would do tremendous good is to send them letters. Any one whose name is not on the black list can receive letters. Organized agencies will supply you with names of women interned."

Only once during the conversation did the clear blue eyes of this extremely courageous woman cloud over with tears she is accustomed to suppress. With the docking of her boat the day previous, word for the first time had come to Miss Mitchell (wife of Stanley Knowles, British subject) that her only son John, pilot officer with the RAF, had been killed in action in Libya in 1941. Still quietly, however, his mother said:

"He went to Cambridge University and later to Wellington College, where his name will be on the honor roll."

Doubtless listed also on the honor rolls of women who have refused to become cowed by Nazi cruelties will be the name of his brave-spirited mother.

Postwar World Order Held Up To the Teachers

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 3—It is primarily up to the teachers of this generation what kind of new world order will be fashioned after the present conflict, M. Thomas Tchou, former Secretary to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and now on the staff of Oberlin College, told the teachers attending the National Education Association convention here. The chief task of creating a better world order is to develop better world citizens, and this is a job for education, he declared.

The convention, rounding out its five days of considering such problems as a wartime policy for American schools, the need of Federal aid for equalizing educational opportunity, and various measures for meeting the problem of teacher shortage, closed with a general session last night addressed by Mrs. William Kletzer of Portland, Ore., President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, by Gov. Payne Ratner of Kansas, and by Hubert Herring of New Haven, Conn., Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America. Speaking on the teachers' part in planning for peace, Dr. Tchou declared that it is the teachers' job to help people become aware of their heritage as citizens of the world. And also to equip these people for successful discharge of the duties of world citizenship as much as for active national or local citizenship.

Program Outlined

Dr. Tchou also outlined a program of study, conference, pupil forums, worldwide teacher-parent-pupil organizations, and of guidance in textbook writing and choosing, whereby teachers might carry forward such a movement.

We have begun to realize that security, freedom, and prosperity can be possessed by no nation for long if other nations do not possess them too, he said, and that therefore to secure these benefits for ourselves we must help other nations to secure them. "In other words, the realization of the interdependence of mankind is the first prerequisite of world organization," he summed up.

The second essential he named the brotherhood of man. This ideal, taught by religious leaders of East and West, has failed to operate in relations among nations because it has been conceived of purely as a matter of altruism, he said, as such is ignored when nations approach vital questions of selfish interest. Yet as the second world war waxes to a climax, "nations are discovering that the botherhood of man is not only a high ideal but a practical necessity if men are to remain free. We have seen how much unbrotherly things as discrimination, intolerance, and the exploitation of the unfortunate have acted like boomerangs on those who practiced them," he went on.

Respect for Reason

As a third essential he urged teachers to build into the understanding and experience of all school children a respect for reason and law. They must learn that brute force must be put under the control of law, he pointed out. The child who will grow up to help build and carry out plans for a new world order must, he said, be clear about the restrictions of individual freedom where it may infringe upon the common good—"sovereignty under law"—our school and teachers must find ways to make world citizenship "a reality to our youths, to make young people realize that either they practice world citizenship or fight intermittent wars," he declared.

In conclusion Dr. Tchou said that to usher in a lasting better world order the people must first be educated for it, "and in meeting this need our teachers have the greatest opportunity their profession can offer them—teachers can become the very makers of this new world order."

Mrs. Kletzer, urging renewed efforts to protect children in wartime and declaring that in the name of economy many essential public services for children are being weakened or destroyed, many schools especially in rural areas are being closed, safe play spaces are lacking in crowded defense areas, juvenile delinquency is increasing, and children are being drafted into industry at the expense of their education, also reminded the audience last night that a continued stream of trained men and women is essential if we would win the war and if we would play a part in the making of a world society in which all men can live in freedom and justice.

Important Workshop

"We may be much too optimistic about the timetable of this war," she said. "The boys and girls in school today may be the doctors, nurses, engineers, chemists, and physicists whose skill will take us through to final victory. If this is so, then the schoolroom is the most important workshop in the whole production effort."

Governor Ratner praised the service of the teachers in the present emergency, and cited by name some of the war heroes of recent months as proofs of the patriotism and responsibility the schools have encouraged in their pupils. But he stressed the importance of training people for the duties of nonmilitary citizenship, and named as the highest goal of the schools the building of a nationwide program of vitalizing democracy.

In the opinion of many of the educators here, this convention has been outstanding for the progress made in holding joint conferences between education and labor, education and industry, education and business.

The training within industry program, TWI, under the War Manpower Commission of the WPB, was described in one of these meetings by George M. Kirk, district representative of this program for Denver, and in another meeting by G. H. Garrett, General Manager of the Thompson Pipe and Steel Company, Denver. Stating that this training program has discovered and trained ability lying latent within certain industrial organizations, Mr. Kirk brought out that a new type of cooperation between industry and the schools had been developed which should be carried over into normal times. Mr. Garrett on his part praised the work of the vocational schools, notably the famous Denver Occupational School, where this experiment has been most successfully put to a workout.

Emphasis

Greater emphasis on the teaching of mathematics and the natural sciences was urged by Lyleton B. P. Gould, special assistant to the chief of naval personnel, who declared that "We are in a technical age which demands technical training" of more persons. Natural science and mathematics are fields of basic study which open the door of instruction to learning to master radio and aeronautics, now becoming so predominant in our practical life, he said.

In the mathematics and natural science divisions of the convention many aspects of improving the teaching of these fields have been discussed in the last few days. Furthermore, what amounts to almost a nationwide program of inexpensive summer school and free refresher courses in teaching these subjects is available to teachers during the next few weeks, it was announced. Thousands of teachers, many of them teachers of English and other fields, who are nevertheless capable of taking one or more classes in these pressure subjects during the coming school year, are planning to attend.

More Ways Than One to Fix a Baked Potato

By Fredrika Borchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The potato is an American. Not a North American, not a South American, not a Central American. But an American. Because the potato has flourished throughout the Americas for thousands of years.

It was cultivated by the pre-Incas, by the Aztecs and the Mayas. The Spaniards found it here in this strange new world and brought it into Europe, probably from Ecuador, during the early part of the fifteenth century. And although specimens were thereafter imported from widely varied American localities, Europe was very loath to accept the foreign tuber, and it was not until the late fifteenth and sixteenth century famines forced its reluctant use that the real goodness of the potato was finally recognized.

Many centuries ago the aborigines rolled potatoes into hot embers, thus producing the first baked potato. Today our method of baking is almost as simple. There are, however, a few easy rules to be observed.

Choose potatoes of uniform size and shape, and without blemishes or deep eyes. Scrub, rinse and dry thoroughly, and rub with a little fat or oil (bacon rind is as good as anything) to keep the outer skin bright and tender and without excessive dryness. Bake in a hot oven for choice, but any temperature suitable to the other foods cooking at the same time will satisfy the undemanding potato.

Bake until soft, allowing approximately 45 minutes for a medium to large potato in a hot oven. Although the potato is then ready to serve it will be dryer and mealier if the skin is promptly opened and the steam allowed to escape. Just cut an ex-shaped gash in the skin of the baked potato, press the sides gently, and top with a lump of butter and a dusting of paprika. For variety add a generous sprinkling of minced chives or minced mint.

More Festive This Way

Baked potatoes are rather more festive if they are halved, the pulp scooped out and mashed, beaten with salt, pepper, milk and butter, and packed back into the shell. Score the stuffing with a fork, dust with melted butter and paprika, and return to the oven to brown on top. There is scope here for imagination, since the stuffing may be seasoned with chopped chives or grated onion, with cheese or devilled ham or anchovy paste, or with curry or chili powder. And the top may be sprinkled with grated cheese or buttered crumbs, or with chopped nuts, toasted and buttered.

Some day when you have vacant space in a hot oven, try the baked version of "French fried" potatoes. Cut the raw potatoes just as you would for the more usual fries, and soak in cold water for a little while. Dry thoroughly and place in a well-greased pan that is large enough to accommodate the potato fingers in one layer not too closely packed. Brush generously with oil or melted fat, and turn the potatoes so that they are coated on all sides. Bake in a hot oven, turning several times to insure an even browning. Put potatoes in a large paper bag, sprinkle in a little salt, and shake for a minute to distribute the salt and to remove any excess fat.

Potatoes may also be peeled before baking, and for an inexpensive easily prepared main dish at luncheon or supper, try

Hole in One

4 large potatoes of equal size
4 lamb kidneys, split, washed and dried
4 tablespoons melted kidney fat
1 clove garlic, split
Salt, pepper or chili powder.

Peel potatoes and cut slice from top, reserving slice. Scoop small hole from center of each potato and pierce the hole by running the tines of a fork into it at several angles, taking care that the fork does not pierce through the bottom or sides of the potato. Add garlic to melted kidney fat, heat, and coat outside of potatoes with fat. Coat the top slices, too. Season kidneys and fry in remaining fat until lightly browned on both sides, adding a little more fat if necessary. Put two half kidneys in each hole, add additional seasoning to fat remaining in pan, remove garlic, and pour fat into holes with kidney. Fit top slices back onto potatoes and tie in place. Put in greased pan and bake in moderate oven until potato is cooked. Remove string and serve piping hot. The potato will be soaked through with a rich brown gravy which the steam will have drawn from kidney and fat.

For a tasty potato that is also a relish and a garnish, bake

Anchovy Potatoes

8 small potatoes of equal size and shape
3 hard-boiled eggs, chopped
1 raw egg
1 small can anchovies, with oil
1 clove garlic
½ teaspoon onion juice
½ teaspoon dry mustard
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon mayonnaise
Buttered crumbs

Crush garlic in a cup, and drain the resultant drop or two of juice into mayonnaise. Add raw and chopped egg, minced anchovy and anchovy oil, mustard, lemon and onion juice, and return to refrigerator until wanted. Pare the potatoes and scoop out centers to make small cup of each potato. Cut a thin slice from bottom so cups will stand without tipping. Oil the cups on the outside only. Fill the egg mixture into the cups, rounding the tops, and put into baking pan with a little water and a little butter and bake in a moderate oven, basting often. When the potatoes are tender but firm top with seasoned buttered crumbs, and continue baking until crumbs are nicely browned.

N. E. A. Elects

DENVER, Colo., July 3 (AP) — A. C. Flora, Superintendent of Columbia, S. C., schools, was elected President of the National Education Association last night to succeed Mrs. Myrtle Hooper Dahl of Minneapolis.

Eleven vice-presidents and 19 State directors nominated Tuesday without opposition were declared elected.

B. C. B. Tighe, Principal of Fargo, N. D., Senior High School, was elected first vice-president to succeed Mr. Flora.

Leonard L. Bowman, Vice-Principal of Santa Barbara, Calif., High School, and Miss Emily A. Tarbell, Syracuse, N. Y., teacher, were elected to the executive committee.

B. F. Stanton, Superintendent of Alliance, Ohio, schools, was unopposed for Treasurer, a position he has held many years.

Harold H. Blanchard, South Bend, Ind., was elected President of the N. E. A.'s department of classroom teachers. Miss C. Marguerite Morse, Clearwater, Fla., was re-elected Vice-President and Miss Regina E. Smith, Providence, R. I., was elected Secretary.

Mrs. Arthur Jones, Los Angeles, was elected President of the Department of Kindergarten and Primary Teachers. Miss Adeline Stevenson, Fargo, N. D., was elected vice-president and Dr. Mildred Moss, Metuchen, N. J., was named to the executive committee.

Wayne Thomason, Columbia, Mo., was elected president of the National Association of Student Councils, which held its annual convention in conjunction with the N. E. A. meeting. District vice-presidents named included Stuart Thayer, Charleston, W. Va., Eastern District; Bill Chapman, St. Cloud, Minn., Northern District, and George Haylen, Atlanta, Southern District.

N. E. A. President

A. C. Flora

Superintendent of Columbia, S. C., schools, has been elected president of the National Education Association to succeed Mrs. Myrtle Hooper Dahl of Minneapolis.

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Three Factors Contribute to Latest Slump of Once-Unbeatable Yankee Club

Red Sox Can Tie for Lead By Taking Fenway Series

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the wake of the query, "What's wrong with Ted Williams?" comes one of more universal interest: "What's wrong with the Yankees?" As they faced the surging Red Sox in New England's first big league twilight game at Fenway park today, the world champions from the Big City had dropped 11 of their last 17 starts and had seen their margin of leadership in the American League pennant race reduced from 11 to a mere three contests.

However, whatever it is that held the Yanks back is all right with the Red Sox. For by sweeping tonight's single (starting at 6 o'clock) and tomorrow's doubleheader here, Joe Cronin can go into a first-place tie at the season's halfway mark.

No Hitting

The Yankee situation was brought about chiefly by three factors; a wholesale team batting slump, the loss of key players through injuries, and the forced absence of Manager Joe McCarthy. Twelve times in 17 games the champions have been outhit. To add insult to injury, they also were outhit in an exhibition game at Toledo. Those big innings of the past have been conspicuous by their absence.

The list of batting averages tells the story. At the top is Joe Gordon, the league leader, at .357. Like Bobby Doerr, Joe is having his greatest year at second base. Bill Dickey stands at .318, although he is again sidelined with an injury. But those are McCarthy's only .300 stickers. The figures trail off as follows: Rolfe .286, Stainback the same, Hassett .285, Henrich .282, Di Maggio .271; Keller .254, Crosetti .244, Rizzuto .239, Priddy .236, Rosar .232, Selkirk .208 and Kearse .136.

Several Lost

Other years, with the pressure of the flag race heavy, the Yankees were able to sail along unhampered by outstanding injuries. But this time they are not so fortunate. At the start, Red Rolfe was lost. At different stretches Phil Rizzuto, Bill Dickey and Buddy Rosar have been out. There probably were others, although they escape our memory at the moment. The champs had to call on Kearse, an untried rookie, to do the catching.

The batting slump and loss of regulars naturally have affected the pitching staff, which is the one department that has kept the Yanks from sliding faster. In the last aforementioned contests, the starting pitcher has been driven to cover 10 times, although a few Yankee runs no doubt would have saved a number of those quick showers. Johnny Murphy has been the busiest man on the staff. Six times he was called out of the bull pen.

The failure of Joe McCarthy to make the last western tour unquestionably has had its effect on the club. He will not rejoin his boys until Sunday in New York. This is no attempt to belittle Art Fletcher, a competent coach and McCarthy's first lieutenant, who was piloting the club as it reached the Hub. But Joe's steadying hand in the everyday fortunes of the champions cannot be overemphasized.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	47	34	.682	
Boston	44	27	.620	3
Cleveland	43	33	.566	7½
Detroit	42	36	.538	9½
St. Louis	34	40	.459	15½
Chicago	30	41	.423	18
Philadelphia	31	48	.392	21
Washington	26	48	.351	23½

Results July 2

Cleveland 7, Chicago 5.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 4.
Other games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	48	20	.706	
St. Louis	40	27	.597	7½
Cincinnati	39	33	.542	11
New York	37	35	.514	13
Chicago	37	38	.493	14½
Pittsburgh	32	38	.457	17
Boston	33	43	.434	19
Philadelphia	19	51	.271	30

Results July 2

St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Only game played.

All at Once

KANSAS CITY, July 3 (AP)—Dave Kelley has been playing golf for 15 years. Only once in that time did he ever dent 80. Then yesterday he shot a 73—just one over par. It included a hole-in-one.

Public Gets Advance Peep Of Line-Ups

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—The public was given a peep today at probable starting line-ups for the Major League All-Star show that will be staged in the gloaming at the Polo Grounds Monday.

Neither Joe McCarthy nor Leo Durocher, the rival managers, was able to name his starting pitcher because of the two double-headers that face every club in the big leagues this week end. But assuming that righthanded hurlers are on the mound at the beginning, the batting orders tentatively will be:

American League	National League
D. Di Maggio, Boston, rf	Brown, St. Louis, 2b
Boudreau, Cleveland, ss	Vaughan, Brooklyn, ss
Williams, Boston, lf	Reiser, Brooklyn, cf
J. Di Maggio, New York, cf	Mize, New York, 1b
McQuinn, St. Louis, 1b	Ott, New York, rf
Gordon, New York, 2b	Medwick, Brooklyn, lf
Keltner, Cleveland, 3b	W. Cooper, St. Louis, c
Dickey, New York, c	Miller, Boston, ss

Mort Cooper, star of the St. Louis Cardinals, is almost certain to be the opening pitcher for the National League and Durocher specified that his younger brother, Walker Cooper, would do his receiving. However, if something should prevent starting the Redbirds' big righthander, who has won 11 games and scored six shutouts, Mickey Owen of the Dodgers will be the catcher.

Deep Mystery

The identity of the American's starting pitcher is a mystery and the assignment might fall to almost any one of the nine hurlers on the squad, with one of the Yankees, Red Ruffing, Ernie Bonham or Spud Chandler, favored. Bucky Harris, Washington manager and one of the All-Star coaches, has announced he will save Sid Hudson, and since Big Al Benton of Detroit worked yesterday he also is sure to be ready.

The National League line-up has a powerful raiding party ready for any righthanded pitcher, because the first five batters are left-handed swingers.

However, Durocher is prepared for the remote possibility that the American League might lead off with one of its lefthanders, Edgar Smith of the Chicago White Sox or young Hal Newhouser of Detroit.

Alternate Line-up

Brown bats from either side of the plate, but in the event a southpaw starts, the National League would use Billy Herman, Brooklyn, 2b; Bob Elliott, Pittsburgh, 3b; Terry Moore, St. Louis, cf; and Frank McCormick, Cincinnati, 1b, all righthanders at the top of the batting order.

The American line-up has some surprises, foremost of which is the placing of Joe Di Maggio, now slumped to a .271 batting average, in the cleanup spot where Boston's Ted Williams, hitting .335 and leading the major leagues in home runs and runs batted in, might have been expected. Furthermore Williams is a lefthanded hitter and Di Maggio righthanded.

Harvard to Open Diamond Season

Harvard's baseball team will inaugurate its summer season tomorrow afternoon when it meets the Lincoln Mohawks at Lincoln in an informal game. Five games have been arranged for the team so far by the Harvard A. A., and an additional 10 will probably be added as the season progresses.

Coach Floyd Stahl of the Crimson has a nucleus of several veterans from the team which finished second to Princeton in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, while the Mohawks will be led by Capt. Lou Clay of that same Crimson team. Clay will pitch.

Relief Fund Grows

CHICAGO, July 3 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians swept a four-game series from the Chicago White Sox with a 7-to-5 victory last night before 29,062. The game netted $33,332 for the Army and Navy Emergency Relief Funds.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	98	4	15	2	13	.306
Doerr	265	35	86	11	40	.325
Pesky	271	43	81	0	26	.299
Williams	244	46	82	17	46	.336
Newsome	49	4	13	0	5	.265
Di Maggio	262	37	71	5	35	.271
Finney	98	17	29	0	10	.296
Peacock	114	7	30	0	7	.263
Fox	146	19	40	0	19	.274
Tabor	260	28	69	4	32	.265
Lyons	170	19	45	1	20	.265
Ramsey	34	3	9	0	3	.265
Campbell	1	0	1	0	0	1.000
Carey	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Lombardi	120	15	51	4	24	.425
Sukeforth	39	3	8	0	3	.205
Tobin	65	5	18	0	8	.277
Wagner	180	20	54	1	23	.300
Kimble	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Holmes	324	39	79	4	31	.244
Miller	261	30	72	4	31	.276
Fernandez	221	20	72	3	31	.326
West	221	20	62	2	23	.281
Masterson	178	15	46	2	19	.258
Hall	217	27	62	4	30	.286
Cramer	102	7	25	0	10	.245
Ross	107	9	25	1	13	.234
Conner	94	13	23	0	9	.245
Openlander	31	3	7	0	3	.226
Hoel	32	10	6	0	3	.188

Boston Pitching

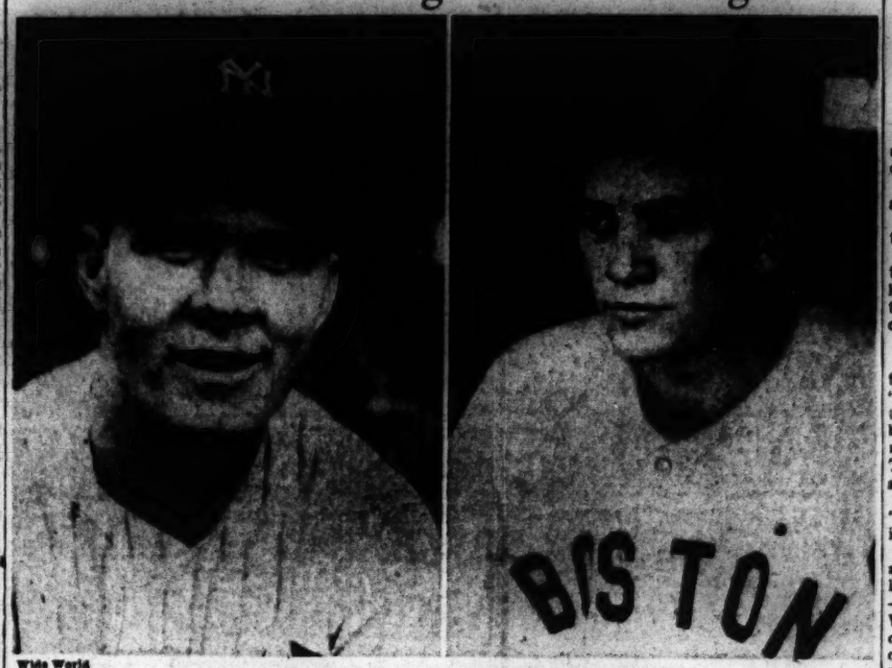
Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	6	2	1	.667
Brown	10	3	1	.750
Newsome	12	3	1	.750
Dobson	12	7	1	.875
Judd	13	3	1	.750
Johnson	13	4	1	.800
Wagner	14	7	1	.875
Ryba	6	1	1	.500
Terry	10	4	1	.800
Butland	10	6	1	.857

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	11	7	0	1.000
Tost	17	7	4	.636
Hale	11	4	4	.500
Salvo	11	3	4	.429
Javery	21	6	4	.600
Tobin	15	7	3	.700
Errickson	13	3	4	.429
Barker	13	3	4	.429
Wallace	13	3	4	.429
Donovan	13	3	4	.429

Probable Starting Pitchers Tonight



Wide World

Spud Chandler (left) and Charlie Wagner

Chandler of the Yankees, with an 8 and 2 record, is one of the leading pitchers in the American League. Charlie Wagner has won three of his last four Red Sox starts, including a pair of 1-0 decisions. They are the probable starters for the Yankees and Red Sox this evening in New England's first big league twilight game at Fenway Park.

Clemson May Shift Games To Nearby Larger Cities

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., July 3—Clemson College, in South Carolina, is one of the first southern schools located in a small town to face the transportation problem with reality where home games are concerned in the coming football season.

Clemson's coach, Frank Howard, has announced that the Tigers' four home games with Presbyterian, George Washington, Furman, and Boston College would likely be shifted to larger cities. The Boston College game was scheduled to dedicate Clemson's new stadium which is now under construction and which is due to be finished in the fall.

Clemson, like many other college towns in the South, has a very small native population. Therefore, with tire and gasoline rationing, the chances are that the Tigers would draw not more than one or two thousand spectators to their home games, whereas, in normal times they might draw anywhere from 10 to 20 thousand.

Coach Howard refused to say just which cities were under consideration as possible sites. The natural conjecture would be, however, that nearby Spartanburg or Greenville would be the natural choices, since either has enough population to draw fair crowds without depending on out-of-towners. Columbia, which is larger even though a little farther away, is a strong possibility for at least one of the games. Outside choices might be Charlotte, North Carolina, or Atlanta, either of which could be expected to turn out paying crowds, if a satisfactory date could be arranged that would not interfere with the schedules of local teams.

Other southern schools that might follow Clemson's lead are Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, which would draw much better crowds at Birmingham 60 miles away; Auburn, at Auburn, Alabama, which would draw well either at Birmingham or Montgomery; Georgia, which would draw better in Atlanta than at Athens; both Ole Miss and Miss. State, which would gain immeasurably by switching their home games either to Jackson, Miss., or to Memphis, Tenn.

* * *

Dew Drops From Dixie—Miss. State College, long unable to schedule enough Southeastern Conference football teams, will this year play seven members of the conference . . . Georgia shows the next heaviest conference schedule, playing seven also, but spacing the games with non-conference competition; whereas the Maroons play six of theirs in a row.

* * *

A ladies' bicycle race is scheduled to be held soon at Dunn, North Carolina . . . Bobby Jones III, son of Bobby Jones, the golf king, played No. 4 man on the Baylor School team this year (P. S., the team didn't lose a match).

* * *

Johnny Douglas, whose .385 for the Miami Florida East Coast League Club lead all first-year players in the minors in 1941, will receive the annual Spalding Trophy at the Naval Air Station in Miami, July 8.

* * *

Private Hugh Kirkpatrick, defeated Private Charles Edens, former pro at the Key Municipal Course (Atlanta), 4 and 3, for the championship of Keesler Field at Biloxi, Miss. . . . E. T. Mize, former pro at the Musgrove Country Club, Jasper, Ala., has been made manager and pro at the Marietta (Ga.) Country Club.

* * *

Scheduling Keesler Field at Biloxi, Miss., for "breather" games, Mississippi's Harry Mehre, and Miss. State's Ailyn McKeen have

Seventeen Straight

CLOVIS, N. M. (AP)—Seventeen-straight victories and no defeats.

That's the pitching record of 22-year-old Ken Wyatt of the Clovis Pioneers of the West Texas-New Mexico League this season. Wyatt, no relative of Whitlow Wyatt of major-league fame, entered organized baseball only a year ago.

Cape Cod League Cancels Tourney

Due to transportation difficulties, the Cape Cod Women's Golf League has decided to cancel the annual Cape Cod championship scheduled for July 14th-17th at the Hyannisport Golf Club, Carolyn Crossett, President of the league, announced today.

In place of this tournament two open days will be held, one in July and one in August at the Hyannisport Club and Oyster Harbors Club, respectively. These one-day tournaments will be open to Cape Cod League members and their friends.

Baseball fans get mixed up in the home towns of the Cub pitching stars, Claude Passeau and Bill Lee. Claude is from Pascagoula, La. Bill is from Plaquemine, La.

just learned that the Flyers will include Fullback Bob Westfall of Michigan and Izzy Weinstock of Pittsburgh in their line-up . . . Not much time to "breath" with fellows like this in the enemy backfield, McKeen and Mehre admit.

Elden R. Lindsay

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Ball or the Pitching?

There are fewer inflated batting averages in the big leagues this year and it was suggested in the Red Sox dugout that perhaps the ball was deader.

"George Selkirk of the Yankees was quoted to considerable length in a New York paper to that effect," said a scribe.

"I don't know what Selkirk would know about it," said a voice from the other end of the bench. "He isn't playing."

"I think it is a little deader, at that," said Ted Williams. "You haven't seen as many long hits this year, as in the past. The ball doesn't take off like it used to."

A Pitcher Speaks

"Why not give some of the credit to the pitchers?" Lefty Judd asked. "I think the pitching is a lot better this year than last—a whole lot better. For one thing, looks at how many are throwing sliders now. There must be a couple on every staff."

"Well, maybe so," Williams said. "But I can't believe that one pitch is making that much difference."

"All right," said Judd. "But how about the knuckler? There are a lot more of those around this year—Niggeling, Lyons, Newsome, Wolff and a few others I can't think of in this league and the other one. And you know that when a pitcher is getting that butterfly over, nobody is hitting it very hard."

"You're right about that," Williams said, nodding. "I think it's the toughest pitch to hit this year, or any other."

Young Talent

"There are more good young pitchers in this league now than there ever were," said Manager Joe Cronin. "Lindell, Hughson, Newhouser—you can name off a couple of dozen with real good, quick stuff. Take that Newhouser of Detroit. He's almost as fast as Lefty Grove was and his curve ball is better. He can show you as much stuff as anybody. But, of course, he goes wild and beats himself."

"The pitching must be better," said Mike Ryba. "An old timer like myself gets to work only once a month. I pitched on May 30, then not again until June 30."

"That reminds me," said Williams. "If I swing a bat that weighs only 32 or 33 ounces now, what am I going to do when I get to be an old man like you, Joe?"

Cronin laughed. "I don't know," Joe said. "Babe Ruth swung one that went to 52 ounces, so they say."

"I don't believe it," Williams said. "I don't think any man could get around quick enough with a bat that heavy. Not even Man Mountain Dean, the wrestler.

Few Have Gone

"Don't forget that a few good hitters have gone into the Army and Navy," Williams went on, getting back to the talk of lower averages. "There's Hank Greenberg, those two guys off the Washington club—Lewis and Travis—Sam Chapman and a few others in this league. I wouldn't know so much about the National. But there must be a few over there, too. That would account for a dozen or more who were over .300 a year ago. You can't hit .300 when you don't play."

"Yes, that right," admitted Judd. "The story out of New York said that Selkirk had cut up several balls and found that they had more rubber in the center—which is surprising—but less yarn," said the scribe.

"There's no doubt about the yarn being of a poorer grade," said Ryba. "The manufacturers can't get that Australian wool any more. They're using an inferior quality and it lacks the elasticity of the good stuff."

"I'll tell you another thing that makes a difference," Williams said. "These night and twilight games. You never could see as well under lights as under the sun. You know that. And those twilight games! You can have them! If you don't start playing until six o'clock, and it's a long game, you might as well go up to the plate blindfolded. You can't see the ball anyway."

Induction Monday

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 (AP) — James V. Castiglia, substitute catcher for the Philadelphia Athletics, will be inducted into the Army as a private Monday. His home is at Passaic, N. J.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

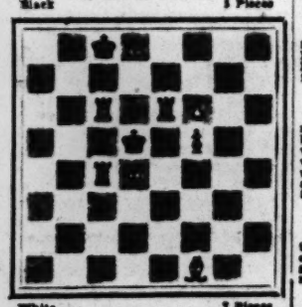
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 3, 1942

Problem No. 2465

By Eric M. Mansberg

Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

2KQ4/5/2RpRP2/2bk1p2/2r2b2/3/3/5BB9

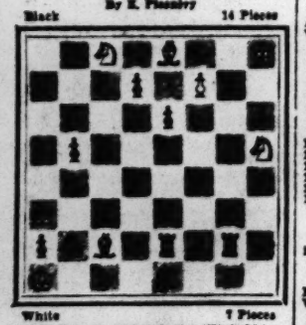
White to play and mate in two

(Dedicated to C. B. Spencer in honor of his 80th birthday. First publication. The problem represents a pinning-unpinning theme which the composer has developed along original lines.)

Problem No. 2466

By E. Pleasley

Black 14 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

2K1rBk1B/2pp1P2/4p2p/1pp4K1/3/Q7/4-pk1b1r1r/1K3r1

White to play and mate in three

(First Prize, Narodni Politika, 1938.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2463. Q-B6

No. 2464. 1. RxBP threatens
2. B-B4
1. ... Q-Q6
2. Q-K14
1. ... Q-KB8
2. QxBch
1. ... R-KB6
2. Q-B4
1. ... R-Q5
2. QxB

End-Game No. 620. White wins: 1 BxPch, KxB; 2 R-KRch, K-K1; 3 BxP, KxB; 4 Q-Kich, Resigns.

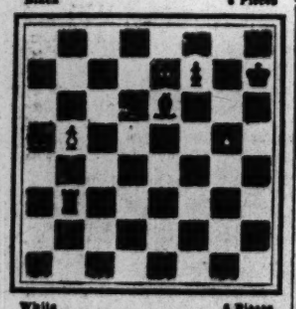
No. 2458. K1-K16

No. 2461. Q-B5

No. 2462. R-Q8

End-Game No. 621

Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Rashevsky-Horowitz, United States Championship tourney, 1942. The latter missed the winning line and thereby enabled Rashevsky to tie for first honors.)

Dallas Tourney

The Open Tournament of the United States Chess Federation will be held in Dallas Aug. 22 to 30. J. C. Thompson of Dallas is in charge of arrangements. Prize fund will be at least $600.

Russian Chess

The Chess Review reports a Russian tournament at Sverdlovsk with spectators numbering 10,000! The winner was Kapustin, whose name has been among the prize winners in Russian tournaments for the past few years. His title is now Lieutenant, and he was on leave from active service. Second was Petrov, with Sokolsky third.

Canadian Champion

A. Yanofsky of Winnipeg, still in his teens, is the new Canadian champion. Recently he toured the Dominion, playing 440 games in various simultaneous events, winning 408, drawing 24, and losing 8.

Queens-Philadelphia Match

The Queens Chess Club, led by Frank Marshall, defeated the Mercantile Library Chess Association, Philadelphia, in a match played at the Lakewood Country Club. The score was 8-4. Winners for Queens were H. Nelson, B. Altman, D. Gladstone, and A. Wyshogrod; for Philadelphia, B. F. Winkelman and E. Shlaref.

Here is Altman's victory:

Nimzowitsch Defense

Altman White	Regan White	Altman Black	Regan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 Q-Kt3	BxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 KtxKtch	BxKt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	18 BxB	QxB
4 Q-R4	P-QR3	19 RxP	Kt-B4
5 B-R4	Castles	20 Q-B3	P-Kt4
6 B-Kt3	P-KR3	21 P-Q6	P-Kt5
7 B-R4	QKt-Q2	22 Kt-Kt1	Kt-Q6
8 P-K3	P-B3	23 KtxKt	PxKt
9 B-Q3	P-Q4	24 R-Q8	KR-Q
10 BPxP	P-Kt4	25 R-Q7	R-B8
11 Castles KR	P-QKt4	26 R-Q	R-B8
12 B-Q3	B-Kt2	27 Q-Kt3	P-B5
13 B-K4	BxB	28 P-B	KR-Q8
14 KtxB	P-Q5	29 K-R	Resigns
15 KR-Q	R-B		

Reshevsky Game

Here is another of Reshevsky's successes in the National Championship.

Queen's Pawn Game

Reshevsky White	Baker Black	Reshevsky White	Baker Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 KR-Q	Q-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	17 B-B4	Q-Kt5
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 Kt-B4	KR-Q
4 B-B4	P-B3	19 P-K4	KtxP
5 P-K3	B-Kt2	20 QxKtch	K-B
6 Kt-B3	Castles	21 Kt-K3	Q-Kt5
7 Q-B2	P-QKt3	22 R(Q3)-Q	Kt-Kt3
8 CastlesKR	Kt-K1?	23 Q-Q2	Kt-K4
9 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	24 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt3
10 B-KB3	B-K1	25 Kt-B7	Q-Q6
11 Q-Kt2	Kt-KB4?	26 R(B)-B	R(B1)-Q
12 Q-R3	P-B3	27 KtxB	RxKt
13 B-Kt3	B-B2	28 Q-Kt3	Kt-Q5
14 Kt-K4	KtxB	29 P-Kt4	Kt-Q6
15 RPxKt	Kt-Q5	30 P-Kt5	Resigns

Ventnor Results

A. Yanofsky, the youngest player, won the Ventnor City invitation tournament. His score of 6½-2½ was a full point better than last year's winner, J. Levin of Philadelphia. Four New Yorkers were bunched just below the two winners: Bernstein, Moscowitz, Pinkus, and Shainswit.

Minor Leagues

Results July 2

By the Associated Press

International League

(No games played).

American Association

Toledo 6, St. Paul 5.
Columbus 2, Minneapolis 0.
Kansas City 10, Indianapolis 3.
Louisville 6, Milwaukee 2.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 2-6, Seattle 0-3.
Los Angeles 6, San Diego 3.
Oakland 5, Sacramento 0.
Portland 13, San Francisco 3.

Texas League

Shreveport 3, Beaumont 2.
Fort Worth 4, Oklahoma City 1.
Houston 2, San Antonio 1.
Tulsa 10, Dallas 4.

Southern Association

Knoxville 10-3, Chattanooga 3-0.
Atlanta 6, Nashville 4.
Birmingham 10, Little Rock 1.
New Orleans 19, Memphis 11.

Eastern League

Elmira 1, Wilkes-Barre 0.
Albany 4-2, Springfield 0-4.
Binghamton 7-3, Hartford 2-1 (first game 11 innings).
Scranton 2-3, Williamsport 0-5.

●BASEBALL●

Tomorrow Fenway Park Two Games
1st Game 1:30

RED SOX vs. YANKEES

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The Home Forum

Callers From the City

AT ONE MOMENT Hannah, Nicholas, and I were sitting in the Evergreen tranquillity of a Sunday afternoon on the lawn. A moment later, Mr. Maploony, Miss Chillom, and Mr. Winkscup were sitting with us.

Mr. Maploony's appearance disturbed me. He seemed drawn, tense, a different man from the Maploony with whom I had strolled along the Potomac discussing the iniquity of haste. I imagined I could size up Mr. Winkscup. His fingers drummed on the arm of the chair. He glanced just once across the May-green valley to the mountains. It seemed to me that he regarded Sunday as un-American. He wanted action and his slightly pear-shaped face wore an unconscious frown.

Miss Chillom was in her element. "We just couldn't resist running up," she was saying to Hannah. "It is too wonderful to escape from Washington! There are no words to describe the state Washington is in!"

"The language was made up in quieter times," Mr. Maploony explained. "Nobody imagined there would be a need for such words."

"Why do you live there?" Nicholas asked Miss Chillom.

"Miss Chillom is part of Washington," Mr. Winkscup stated rebukingly. "She performs patriotic duties. She addresses important gatherings. She is an inspiration to air raid wardens. She entertains a great deal in this time of stress."

* * *

"Wasn't it in your city that the lady air warden reported seeing five strange airplanes and a submarine overhead?" Nicholas inquired.

"She meant blimp, of course," Mr. Winkscup retorted. "If she couldn't recall the word, it was better for her to say submarine than to say nothing at all. I don't think you realize the times we are living in, Mr. Pumble." Mr. Winkscup proceeded to explain the times, which he carried with him everywhere, like a suitcase. He enlarged, too, on Miss Chillom's activities as hostess, particularly to members of Congress, to whom she was very kind.

"But what can one do!" Miss Chillom cried deprecatingly. "Poor dears! They are so confused! When you've been looking out for your constituency all your life, without even a thought for the nation, and then suddenly to be confronted by the world! And all the new names—China, India! It is indeed hard. You can see how slips occur."

"Yes, I can see," Nicholas murmured. A wren's song recalled my thought. Time was running and I wanted to take Mr. Maploony aside for a real talk.

* * *

But just then he broke the big news. "Miss Chillom has been to dinner at the White House," he announced proudly. "It was in all the papers. The President referred to it at his Press Conference." Then to me: "Miss Chillom was the lady who asked how General MacArthur got from Bataan to Australia. She asked the question for all the women of the country."

"I remember," I said. "And something was said about a rowboat."

"A joke," Mr. Winkscup said gloomily. "A tragic misapprehension. The President suspected and told the reporters that Miss Chillom did not quite see his little pleasantry. As if Miss Chillom didn't know that there were no rowboats lying idle at the moment! The plain fact was that Miss Chillom was not listening to the President."

* * *

"Must you put it that way, Arnold?" Miss Chillom cried. "It sounds so unpatriotic."

"You tell them what you were thinking about," Winkscup commanded. "Then they won't call you unpatriotic. It's the biggest idea of the year. It's the biggest idea anybody's had since the Constitution occurred to Thomas Jefferson. Now tell them."

"Let me!" Mr. Maploony begged. "It came to her in my room," he turned to me. "Miss Chillom and Mr. Winkscup were calling on me. As you remember, there's a room on either side of mine as well as one above and one below, and in each of them a radio was going full blast—"

"It was devastating! Criminal!" Miss Chillom cried. "The poor man couldn't even call the air in his room his own!"

"Let me tell them what you said," Mr. Maploony went on. "You said: 'Here we are in Washington, the Capital of a nation dedicated to liberty, and we haven't even a Department for it.' You said that, if you could only have the President's ear for a few minutes, you'd suggest that he create a Department of Liberty. . . ."

"Freedom," grunted Mr. Winkscup. "It sounds bigger."

"Yes, the Department of Freedom. We decided on that," Mr. Maploony continued. "And it is to begin with the freedom of the air. That is the very minimum an individual is entitled to. And, as Miss Chillom said, if somebody else wishes to listen to soap advertisements, he must see to it that he doesn't infringe upon the rights of his neighbors to their air."

* * *

"Splendid!" Nicholas observed drily. "But do you imagine that any vulgarian will agree to tune down his radio for the mere sake of somebody else's freedom?"

"That's the point. He'll have to agree, now," Miss Chillom stated triumphantly. "We've the organization to enforce agreement. I refer to the air raid wardens. They need not be disbanded just because the last bomb has fallen. They won't even want to sink back into their selfish pursuits. They can become air radio wardens. It will be their duty to see that an American citizen's air remains free, his own, uninvaded by another's noises. Nor shall the Department of Freedom rest with suppressing undue sounds. It will abolish undue sights as well. And undue thoughts. We shall set an example to the rest of the world. What is the supreme goal of civilization? Freedom. Freedom for every man, woman, and child, of whatever race on earth. And *that* our Department of Freedom will achieve."

"Will it?" Nicholas asked quietly.

"Why not?" demanded Mr. Winkscup. "Our laws will be the completest. Our enforcement of them the most exacting."

He looked at his watch and rose hastily. The half-hour was up.

"You're staying over," I said firmly to Mr. Maploony.

"Oh, no! He must go with us," Miss Chillom directed. "He has promised to sketch out a first draft of the provisions for our new Department. I want to make them quite rigid, so that nobody can escape. I may see the President again some day." She looked around her for the first time and sighed. "It is beautiful here."

"Beautiful," echoed Mr. Maploony. "But I really should go."

Mr. Winkscup invited us to look him up if we were ever in Washington, and then they were gone.

* * *

The Sabbath stillness settled around us.

"To think I didn't give them those fresh berries to take with them!" Hannah said regretfully. "Nicholas, I declare you might have thought of it for me. I was that flustered."

"Are you sure they were here?" Nicholas asked.

"Now don't talk any more nonsense. I've had enough of it," Hannah said.

I laughed, but not very gaily. How easily taken in, this race of ours! This visit, although perhaps understandable in the pressures which our callers from the city believed existed, still denied the realities which were Evergreen and which I hoped Mr. Maploony had come to share.

* * *

Nicholas stood up. "The Department of Freedom is now going to milk," he said and walked away.

"Now what does he mean by that?" Hannah asked.

How was I to explain that he meant our innate commonsense and the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights and The Sermon On The Mount and the long uncompleted history of education and the simple, yet mainly uncomprehended fact that freedom begins within?

The wren had returned to the honeysuckle and was renewing its interrupted song.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Donald McLeish, London

A SILENT POOL IN THE PASS OF GLENCOE

IT IS YEARS now since I traveled, by car, the pass of Glencoe on my way to Fort William and the island of Skye. It was a day in early summer with white clouds sailing high in the blue, and the glen was green with fresh herbage and fragrant with the smell of growing things. The new motor road was still in the making and gangs of navvies were working on it.

Glencoe, "the Glen of Weeping" as it is called in Gaelic, is famed for storms. And, indeed, it is more common to see it dark with rain-clouds, or eerie with creeping mists, or lashed with driving squalls, which give the huge rock masses of the mountains the terrifying and sinister aspect which might justify Macaulay's description of it as "the most dreary and melancholy of all the Scottish passes."

But, on the day we drove, lighthearted, through the pass, Glencoe was for us the gateway to paradise and the road to the Isles, as it surely was on the day Mr. McLeish visited it with his camera.

On the Side of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT DOES IT MEAN to be on the side of God? How can we know that we are on the side of the infinite? Surely it means that we must consecrate every thought, word, and deed to spiritual progress. Materiality is never on God's side, since God is Spirit, infinite Love. In proportion to our apprehension and use of this grand fact we have allied ourselves with God, good.

In II Chronicles it is related that when the Assyrians came against Jerusalem Hezekiah said to his people (32:7, 8), "Be strong and courageous, be not afraid nor dismayed for the king of Assyria, nor for all the multitude that is with him: for there be more with us than with him: with him is an arm of flesh; but with us is the Lord our God to help us." And it is recorded (II Chronicles 32:22), "The Lord saved Hezekiah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem . . . and guided them on every side."

To be on the side of God we must keep His commandments, love the truth, spiritual good, and have absolute faith in the presence and power of divine Love. We must express good in our daily lives, be loving, kind, alert, energetic, wakeful, resourceful, and wise. There is no other way in which to be on the side of God. To claim His blessings when our hearts are far from Him is folly, which must result in defeat.

God has no knowledge of evil. His work is done, and it is good. Disease, despair, envy, greed, doubt, dishonesty, and limitation are not of God. They are the offspring of materiality, and material beliefs must yield to spiritual understanding.

In individual experience, when we hold to divine Principle in all our thoughts, words, and acts, we are on the side of God. In proportion as their citizens hold to the highest sense of honor, justice, mercy, humanitarianism, respect for individual rights, and alertness to duty, nations will be on God's side. "We trust, Sir, that God is on our side," someone once said to Abraham Lincoln. "It is more important to know that we are on God's side," he replied.

A limited and corporeal concept of God is expressed in material aims and material means. Mary Baker Eddy, referring to the effect of a false concept of God, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 94): "The eastern empires and nations owe their false government to the misconceptions of Deity there prevalent. Tyranny, intolerance, and bloodshed, wherever found, arise from the belief that the infinite is formed after the pattern of mortal personality, passion, and impulse."

Christ Jesus' words and works gave to those who accepted his teachings a clearer understanding of God as Father, as infinite Love. The struggle of materialism to prevent the spread of his teaching in his time continues today. But nothing can prevent mankind from gaining the true concept of God and proving its practicality in daily affairs.

There is an urgent demand today for the unselfed love and clear vision that put us on God's side. The world is in need of healing, healing from despair, sickness, lack, want, and woe. Salvation lies in knowing God and in using the qualities which reflect Him in daily life. No one need think his effort too small to be of value. In Ecclesiastes it is written (9:14, 15), "There was a little city, and few men within it; and there came a great king against it, and besieged it, and built great bulwarks against it: now there was found in it a poor wise man, and he by his wisdom delivered the city."

Only one wise man—yet by his wisdom the city was saved! Each one who has a demonstrable understanding of God, as taught in Christian Science, can, by utilizing God-given wisdom, help himself and others. God is at hand, and those who know Him feel His presence, ever comforting, upholding, sustaining, and supplying the wisdom needed for each demand. We shall be led aright when we hold to the concept of God as Love, infinite Mind, and know that through divine power we can do all that it is right for us to do.

Devotion to God gives one keener discernment, enlarged capability, poise, and conscious strength in overcoming the sense of tribulation. We are never alone, never separated from the Father. In that knowledge we maintain a serenity that blesses all with whom we come in contact.

There is need of alertness and consecrated effort in rousing ourselves and others to the necessity of being on the side of God. In the words of a stirring hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 296):

"Rouse ye, rouse ye, face the foe,
Rise to conquer death and sin;
On with Christ to victory go,
O side with God, and win!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston
Sunday Service at 10:45 A. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon
"God"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

Na straně Boží

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

CO TO ZNAMENÁ, být na straně Boží? Jak můžeme vědět, že jsme na straně nekonečna? To jisté znamená, že musíme zasvětiti každou myšlenku, každé slovo a každý čin duchovnímu pokroku. Hmotnost není nikdy na straně Boží, poněvadž Bůh je Duch, nekonečná Láska. V té míře, jak chápeme tento veliký fakt a jak jeho užíváme, spojili jsme se s Bohem, dobrem.

Kniha II Paralipomenon líčí, jak Ezechiáš oslovil svůj lid (32:7, 8) když Assyrští přitáhli k Jeruzalému, "Posilněte se a zmužile sobě počínejte, nebojte se, ani strachujte tváří krále Assyrského, ani všeho množství, kteréž jest s ním; nebo větší jest s námi, než s ním. S nímť jest rámě člověka, s námi pak jest Hospodin Bůh náš, ku pomoci naší." A je zaznamenáno (Kniha II Paralipomenon 32:22), "Vysvobodil Hospodin Ezechiáše a obyvatele Jeruzalémské, . . . a provázel je všude vůkol."

Abychom byli na straně Boží, musíme poslouchati Jeho přikázání, milovati pravdu, duchovní dobro a míti plnou víru v přítomnost a moc božské Lásky. Musíme vyjadřovati dobro v našich denních životech, musíme milovati, býti laskaví, čili, energičtí, bdělí, vynalézaví a moudří. Jiného způsobu, jak býti na straně Boží, není. Dělati si nároky na Jeho požehnání, když jsme srdcem od Něho vzdáleni, je pošetilost, která musí končiti nezdarem.

Bůh o zle neví. Jeho dílo je vykonáno, a je dobré. Nemoc, zoufalství, závist, hrabivost, pochybnost, nepoctivost a obmezování, nejsou od Boha. Ty pocházejí z hmotnosti, a materiální věření musí ustoupiti duchovnímu porozumění.

Držíme-li se božského Principu ve všech našich myšlenkách, slovech a činech individuální zkušenosti, jsme na straně Boží. Národové budou na straně Boží potud, pokud se jejich občané budou držeti nejvyššího pojmu cti, spravedlnosti, milosrdenství, lidskosti, šetření individuálních práv, a budou bdělými v konání povinnosti. Kdosi řekl jednou Abrahamu Lincolnovi, "My doufáme, pane, že Bůh je na naší straně." Lincoln odvětil, "Je důležitější vědětí, že my jsme na straně Boží."

Obmezený a tělesný pojem o Bohu se projevuje v tužbách materiálních a hmotných prostředcích. Zmiňujíc se o učinku falešného pojmu o Bohu, Mary Baker Eddy píše v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 94), "Falešnou vládu u východních císařství a národů dlužno přičísti špatnému pochopení Božství tam převládajícímu. Tyranství, nesnášenlivost a krveprolití, kdekoliv se s nimi shledáváme, povstávají z věření, že nekonečno je utvořeno podle vzoru smrtelné osobnosti, vášně a popudu."

Slova a skutky Krista Ježíše podaly tám, kdož přijali jeho učení, jasnější porozumění Bohu jako Otci, jako nekonečné Lásce. V boji materialismu vedeném za jeho doby proti rozšíření jeho učení, se i dnes pokračuje. Ale nic nemůže zabrániti lidstvu aby nabylo pravého pojmu o Bohu a dokázalo praktickou hodnotu toho pojmu v denních záležitostech.

Dnes svět žádá naléhavě tak nesobecké lásky a jasného postřehu, abychom se octli na straně Boží. Světu je zapotřebí uzdravení, uzdravení ze zoufalství, choroby, nedostatku, strádání a žalu. Spasení spočívá v poznání Boha a v denním užívání vlastností, jež Jej zobrazují. Nikdo se nemá domnívati, že jeho snaha je příliš malá aby měla cenu. V Knize Ecclesiastes je psáno (9:14, 15), "Bylo město malé, a v něm lidí málo, k němuž přitáhl král mocný, a obehnav je, zdělal proti němu náspy veliké. I nalezen jest v něm muž chudý, moudrý, kterýž vysvobodil to město moudrostí svou."

Jen jeden moudrý muž—a přeci jeho moudrostí bylo město zachráněno! Každý, kdo rozumí Bohu dokázatelně, tak jak tomu učí Křesťanská Věda, může pomáhati sobě i druhým používáním Bohem udělené moudrosti. Bůh je nablízku, a ti, kdož Jej znají, pociťují Jeho stále potěšující, podporující, posilující přítomnost, jež dodává moudrost nutnou na uspokojení každé potřeby. Budeme správně vedeni, přidržíme-li se pojmu Boha jako Lásky, nekonečné Mysli a víme-li, že skrz božskou moc můžeme vykonati vše, co je pro nás správné konati.

Oddáním se Bohu nabýváme bystřejšího úsudku, zvýšených schopností, rozvahy, a vědomí síly při překonávání útrap. Nejsme nikdy sami, nikdy nejsme odloučeni od Otce. S takovým vědomím zachováváme klid, který žehná každému, s nímž přicházíme ve styk.

Je zapotřebí bystrosti a oddaného úsilí, abychom vyburcovali sebe a druhé k uznání nutnosti býti na straně Boží. Podle slov povzbuzující hymny (Christian Science Hymnal, č. 296):

"Probuďte se, probuďte a nepříteli čelte,
vzchopte se, by podmaněny byly smrt a hřích,
s Kristem k vítězství se ubírejte,
ó, přidejte se k Bohu a tak vyhrajte!"

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

One Day, the Stars—

AFTER THIS ERA of great pilots is gone, as the era of great sea captains has gone—each nudged aside by the march of inventive genius, by steel cogs and copper discs and hair-thin wires on white faces that are dumb, but speak—it will be found, I think, that all the science of flying has been captured in the breadth of an instrument board, but not the religion of it.

One day the stars will be as familiar to each man as the landmarks, the curves, and the hills on the road that leads to his door, and one day this will be an airborne life. But by then men will have forgotten how to fly; they will be passengers on machines whose conductors are carefully promoted to a familiarity with labelled buttons, and in whose minds knowledge of the sky and the wind and the way of weather will be extraneous as passing fiction. And the days of the clipper ships will be recalled again—and people will wonder if clipper means ancients of the sea or ancients of the air. — From "West With the Night," by BERYL MARKHAM. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

City Rain

The pavements gleam like satin in the shadows
Of lanterned streets where tiny rivers sing,
And shimmering silver rain-threads lightly tangle
As tumbling wet winds go adventuring.

A rain-washed newsboy whistles by a lamp post,
Shop-windows splash with squares of drenching light,
And someone with a small rain-jeweled umbrella
Is spilling laughter down the shining night.

BLANCHE LABELLE SWEENEY

The National Anthem's Original Draft

PETER MAGNUDER, for many years Secretary of the Naval Academy and now Commodore of the Annapolis Yacht Club, told me an odd story concerning the Academy and Francis Scott Key. When Key had scribbled down the first draft of The Star-Spangled Banner on an old envelope, he came to Annapolis to show it to his father-in-law, Judge Nicolson. After having made certain alterations at the older man's suggestion, he copied it and tossed the original in a wastebasket. Mrs. Nicolson retrieved it and stuck it in the pigeon-hole of a desk. This was in 1814. In 1857, the Nicolson place was taken into the Academy grounds and the furniture removed from the house. The old desk was in time inherited by a daughter of the family. Not until 1890 was the old envelope discovered in its pigeon-hole. The discovery of the original MS. of The Star-Spangled Banner created a furore. J. P. Morgan offered twenty-five thousand dollars for it, but the owner, a wealthy woman, preferred to sell it to the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore for twenty-five hundred dollars, where it now reposes. Here is the odd pay-off of the story: the Academy bandstand is built on the site of the old Nicolson house and every morning the Naval Academy band plays The Star-Spangled Banner on the very spot where the original script was so long hidden.—From "Maryland Main and the Eastern Shore," by HULBERT FOOTNER. (New York: D. Appleton-Century.)

Total of New England

TAKE ALL THE lands of New England, the tilled land, the wild forest land on the great rivers and on the lakes, add the water-powers and mills, the steam powers and the railroads, add the farms, towns, and the ships. The total is not New England. Add the oxen, horses, cattle, dogs, fowls, hay, potatoes, corn, fish. Yet, the whole does not foot up the total of New England. The men of New England must be added. They must be added, though they are sparing of words, lean of shank, and small in chattels. Though the best of the men cannot escape the dictates of conscience even in small matters, still the men must be added. The men must be added to the mountains and rivers and the sea, to foot up the total of New England.—From "New England Men," by ARTHUR A. SHURCLIFF in his "Second New England Journal." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Garden Hoses That Stretch Into the Future ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Do you remember, way back in the early weeks of 1941 when the President, after returning to the Capital from a short vacation cruise off Florida, first began to talk about the garden hose? And about how any reasonable man, if his neighbor's house is on fire, would be quick to loan him his garden hose not only to help his neighbor but to make sure the fire didn't spread to his own house? And how his first thought would be, not how much the neighbor was going to pay for it, or how he would get his equipment back, but to get the hose playing on the fire without any delay and without any quibbling?

It will be well to remember this occasion because I suspect, from the way things are now developing, that this garden hose may prove to be the most important political conception and the most influential diplomatic act growing out of the entire war.

Full Import Beginning to Emerge

Events which support this observation are multiplying rapidly and the full import of the garden-hose policy is only beginning to emerge. It is proving to be the most dynamic force in American international relations. It is at one and the same time an end and a means to an end. Its end is to put out the fire; it is collective action against war. Its means is to waive the dollar sign from every transaction necessary to win the war. Thus it is at once idea and execution.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the present and future role of the garden-hose idea in the alliance of the United Nations, for out of the garden hose came the Lend-Lease Act; and out of the Lend-Lease Act came effective aid to beleaguered Britain; and out of aid to Britain came the arsenal of democracy; and out of the arsenal of democracy came war supplies for some 40 nations resisting Axis aggression; and out of the common war being fought by each in accordance with what it can best supply is coming a new pattern of peace—a league of lend-lease nations.

And now this week another stone is added to the arch of lend-lease policy, a stone fashioned wholly outside the United States. Moscow announces the conclusion of an agreement with Britain for the financing of war supplies to the Soviet Union. And how are these supplies to the common cause to be financed? Britain will deliver them to Russia, it is stated, on a lend-lease basis, and the agreement is made retroactive for 12 months.

But quite apart from its adoption by other countries, the lend-lease act is emerging as incalculably significant—as the modern, unfettered instrument of American participation in world affairs.

It is, in fact, not at all inconceivable that the lend-lease act, as a declaration of American policy toward collective security, will grow to a stature equal to the Monroe Doctrine. Actually, the lend-lease act has much in common with the Monroe Doctrine and is a logical extension of it.

The basic parallel between the lend-lease act and the Monroe Doctrine is that they are both unilateral declarations of international policy, that while in intention and in fact they both commit the United States to action against aggression, neither takes the form of a treaty involvement.

Next Parallel

The next parallel between the two doctrines is that they both affirm America's intention to resist aggression, and thus the lend-lease act becomes an extension of the Monroe Doctrine. Under the Monroe Doctrine the United States declares that it will defend any nation of the Western Hemisphere against outside attack. Under the lend-lease act the United States declares that it will help defend any nation anywhere whose defense is deemed "vital to the defense of the United States."

Thus while the Monroe Doctrine began America's participation in a hemispheric system of collective security, the lend-lease act is providing the mechanism for completing America's participation in a world-wide system of collective security.

Furthermore, the lend-lease act has:

1. Eliminated the whole consideration of money loans between the United States and the other nations in prosecuting the common war.

2. Created a transaction which actually loans the war materials, instead of money, and thus removes the whole question of interest on loans which was the most burdening and embittering factor in the unhappy debt negotiations which followed World War I.

3. Provided that lend-lease supplies may be repaid "in kind" and this is extremely important because, in effect, it places the burden of deciding that the lend-lease indebtedness cannot be liquidated—if it ever is so decided—not upon the debtor but upon the creditor. In the last world war all the war-debtors could have paid back their debt—though perhaps not the larger reparations payments—"in kind" if that had been so permitted. This time, it will be for the United States to determine whether it will be willing to receive, not whether the Allies will be willing to pay.

4. Become a prime factor, as Mr. Roosevelt said in his latest quarterly lend-lease report to Congress, in weaving a pattern for peace, for from the lend-lease agreements now being negotiated are stemming the first concrete steps in the direction of affirmative postwar reconstruction.

All in all, the garden hose, which came out of the President's press conferences in the early weeks of 1942, is reaching a long way around the world and bids fair to reach a long way into the future.

The Country Speaks: New York

Forewarning Is Forearming ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

In a big news break there is usually a "story behind the story" which is not speedily put into print. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's swift capture of the Nazi saboteurs who landed by submarine on the Long Island and Florida coasts is no exception. The unexplained, tantalizing heart of the tale remains: How did the FBI so quickly discover the plot?

Eight saboteurs rowed ashore in rubber boats, cached their TNT and disappeared into the night. Almost immediately the FBI was on their trail. By what efficient sleuthing, by what careful Coast Guard patrolling, by what tip-off were the Federal agents apprized of this ruthless attempt to destroy American factories and communications and spread civilian fright?

J. Edgar Hoover as yet has given no word, and the details may not be released, of course, for many months. The same tricks, the same surveillance, may work yet again to trap other would-be dynamiters, domestic or foreign.

Story Strains Credulity

The story related at Amagansett, L. I., near the Nazis' landing beach, strains credulity. If a crew of saboteurs, discovered by an unarmed Coast Guardsman on shore patrol, should have tried to bribe him and then fled when he spurned the bribe, they were "trigger men," of small wit. Of course, they may have been just that.

The possibility that the authorities were tipped off to the sabotage scheme by friends or relatives of the saboteurs, or by one of the participants themselves on the information now had, cannot be ruled out. American relatives of certain of the submarine-borne visitors have expressed opinions of their kin which were hardly complimentary. The Berlin short-wave has by no means made ardent Nazis of any large percentage of Americans of recent German lineage, although there is a nucleus blighted by association with the German-American Bund and similar organizations.

The events recall the earlier FBI success in smashing a Nazi espionage ring through the help of a patriotic German-American. Ordered into a Nazi espionage school when visiting Germany, and commanded to return to America as a spy leader, he made the FBI headquarters one of his first stops on returning to the United States.

Giving full information to Mr. Hoover's men, he became a counter-espionage agent to whom Nazi agents unwittingly reported and before whose dask they obligingly sat to be photographed by a concealed motion picture camera in the adjoining office.

Ordered to "Volunteer"

The U-boat passengers from Berlin who arrived here a fortnight ago were men who had similarly been repatriated to the Reich by an apparently solicitous government. Several of them, however, according to their confessions, found themselves drafted as privates in the German Army and then ordered to "volunteer" for the sabotage school near Berlin. Unless they had by then become full-bred Nazis, the idea of returning to America to risk the odium and death penalties of a spy might not have been attractive.

Whatever the explanation of the FBI's success, there is no cause for complacency. It cannot be ruled out that the Nazis will not try again and seek to profit from their first bungled job. The crucial contribution of America's industries to the defeat of the Axis is a powerful incentive to enemy sabotage. All of which means, in the view of alert authorities here, that vital plant, communication and facility areas must be rendered as impregnable as available resources can make them, and that coastal patrols must be intensified.

Local newspaper statements that wharves and piers are still penetrable by a determined saboteur must be heeded. Public lockers, where time bombs could be located, must be dismantled in all stations, not just in a few. Coast Guardsmen who walk the coastline must be armed—if it is possible that they ever were not armed in wartime. Citizens seeing suspicious circumstances should report them at once to local FBI or police headquarters.

The capture of eight saboteurs and their accomplices is forewarning, and forewarning can be forearming, mentally and physically, to forestall and forfend another such attack.

To Change the Subject:

Congressman Looks at—Two Kings ..... ***By M. H.***

Representative Wilburn Cartwright of Oklahoma reports to his constituents in his weekly letter: "I used to wonder how it would feel just to see a King. Within the last week I have shaken hands with two Kings and I don't feel a bit different."

Now that's a pretty nonchalant attitude for an American to be taking about royalty.

Not that Americans have ever had much use for autocratic Kings as far as government goes. "If any of our countrymen wish for a King," wrote Thomas Jefferson, "give them Aesop's fable of the frogs who asked for a King; if this does not cure them, send them to Europe. They will go back Republicans."

Yet with all their inherent disdain for monarchy as a form of government, Americans have always had a strange curiosity about Kings. They are opposed to bending their knee to them, but they still like to look at them.

In recent months, we Washingtonians have had plenty of opportunity to look at royalty. A steady stream of monarchs have come strangely enough to this capital of democracy in search of help that will mean for many of them, restoration of their thrones.

So frequent have become their visits that this Government has now taken over a special mansion, the Blair House, across from the White House, from which they can go about their formal program of official calls, press conferences, and social entertainment, without encroaching too much on the time of our busy President.

"They leave just in time for the next to come," commented a guest at the Yugoslav Legation's reception for King Peter II the other night.

It has been many months now since this trek of royalty to Washington first began. For extensiveness of entertainment or effectiveness of its goodwill purpose, no visit has quite come up to that of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain three years ago.

After the war broke out the procession of royal refugees began. Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, Princess Martha of Norway, the Duchess of Luxemburg, Otto, pretender to the Austrian throne, have made stays of varying frequency and length in the capital. More recently the royal visits have taken a new spurt. King Peter was preceded by King George II of Greece and will probably be followed by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

It's getting now so that a monarch hasn't any standing in the royal clique unless he's been received under the maple tree that is fast becoming famous at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Washingtonians are slowly getting used to their City's new position as capital of the world. Most of them won't stand more than a half an hour any more to see any King.

Maybe the realization that the average man-in-the-street in the United States has more of the freedom that the world is fighting for than has many an influential European monarch, may have something to do with this nonchalance.

Geneva Reviews Its Role in 2,000 Years of History

Swiss Anniversary

Bern, Switzerland

On August 1 Switzerland is to celebrate the 651st anniversary of the beginning of the Swiss Confederation.

The birth of the Swiss Republic dates back to August 1, 1291, when the three cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden signed a Perpetual Pact, forming a League for mutual safety and protection of their liberty.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 3—Geneva, headquarters of stupendous neutral relief works for the war, is preparing to celebrate the 2,000th anniversary of its foundation.

Possibly it is no coincidence that American's fete day, July fourth, has been chosen as the official day of Geneva's "Bi-Millénaire." In ordinary times, fireworks on the waterfront, bonfires on nearby hills and general festivities would have commemorated the event. This time, the Geneva people are aware of their higher duties to their unhappy neighbors in Europe and are mainly concerned to fulfill them to the maximum of their possibilities.

The fetes will be of a modest nature. A pageant of about 2,000 participants will show the life of the city across the ages. Various periods will be represented both in the pageant and in the several exhibitions of paintings, enamels, engravings or watchmaking, which will remain open for the summer.

The absence of fires burning at night will be regretted by the Swiss people, who would have seen in them the symbol of the brotherhood of man shining on a darkened continent.

Refugees to Attend

To the celebrations will come people who were formerly well-to-do citizens of other countries; now they are refugees and in need. Playing with the Swiss young folk will be hundreds of children, freshly arrived from Axis-controlled territories.

There will also be British, Polish, and Czech college students, finishing their terms at the Geneva School of Interpreters or at the Graduate Institute of International Relations.

Geneva made its début in history exactly 2,000 years ago. In Book I of Caesar's "Commentaries" it is referred to as "Genava." The Roman conqueror tells how he destroyed the bridge over the Rhône in order to prevent a westward migration of the Helvetii in 58 B. C.

Geneva became a free Republic in 1535. A few years before, in 1530, Erasmus and Martin Luther were protesting against the abuses of the Roman Catholic Church. Six years later, Geneva officially announced its position as a reformed city. A few weeks after this event, John Calvin, a young French erudite, visited Geneva. Invited to stay, he soon organized what he intended to be a "model church" and made education free to common people.

Bible Published

At this time, the Bible was finally published in one volume and thus made readable to the common people. Meanwhile, John Knox and a number of English adherents of the new faith settled down in Geneva. Thomas Cartwright of Cambridge joined them and preached to large audiences.

The writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau elevated intellectual life at Geneva to lofty heights in the eighteenth century. The city became the favorite abode of Europe's leaders in natural science and literature.

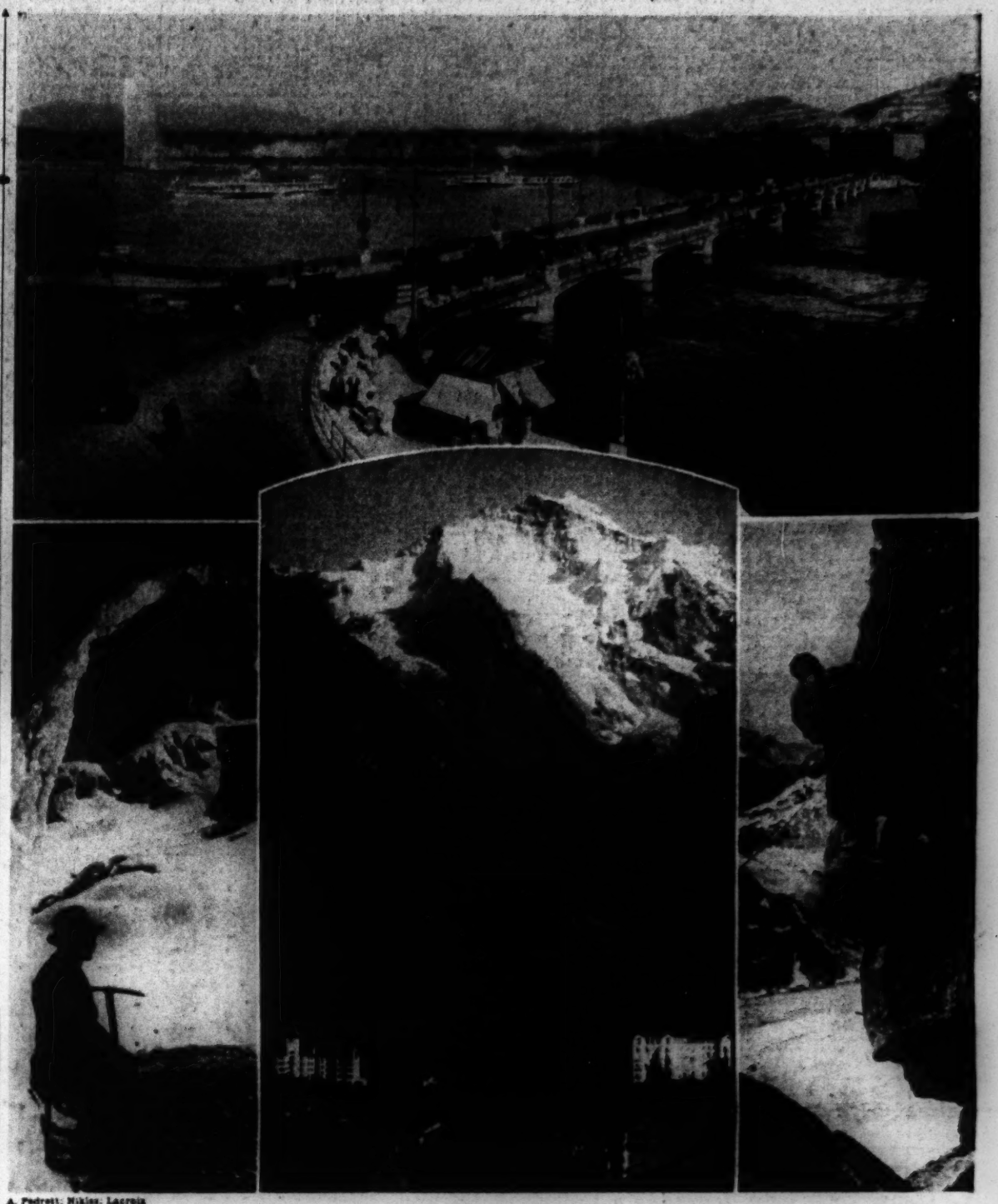
A milestone in Geneva's newer history was the signing of the International Red Cross Treaty on Aug. 22, 1864, in the City Hall. The founding of this noble institution was due to the efforts of Jean Henri Dunant, a philanthropic citizen, who had been an eyewitness of the incredible sufferings of soldiers wounded in the battle of Solferino in Lombardy in 1859. From that time dates the insignia of the Red Cross, i. e. a red cross on a white field, a tribute to Switzerland's flag in a reversed arrangement. Today, 64 countries are members of the Geneva Convention.

During the first World War, activities of the International Red Cross Committee in behalf of prisoners of war and war sufferers in general proved an inspiration to all mankind. In the present war this labor of love has assumed such gigantic proportions that the bureau operates in three buildings at Geneva, also in auxiliary offices in towns throughout Switzerland.

In Geneva's City Hall is the "Alabama Room" where the first International Red Cross Convention was held and where, from Dec. 15, 1871, to Sept. 14, 1872, the Alabama Claims Commission was in session. Several historic mementos are displayed in this chamber, including a small facsimile of the Liberty Bell.

Geneva, with its historic University and numerous public and private schools, has been singled out as one of Europe's foremost seats of learning. In prewar days, it also was the preferred spot of international organizations. The International Labor Office has an impressive abode on the lake and in close vicinity rises—now tragically silent—the new Palace of the League of Nations.

Geneva hopes the League, which was organized to eliminate wars, will in due time live anew in a permanent form and that the huge group of stately white buildings in Ariana Park will be rededicated to their original lofty purpose.



A. Pedrett, Niklas, Lacroix

Glimpses of Scenery Which Have Made Geneva World Famous

Upper: Beautiful beyond comparison is the harbor of Geneva. To the right appears the tip of Rousseau's Island and in the far background glistens the lofty Mont Blanc. Lower left: An ice grotto on the Jungfrau. Lower center: Interlaken in the Bernese Oberland enjoys an inspiring outlook on the Jungfrau. Lower right: A seasoned mountain climber tests his skill on the difficult Punta Rasica, near St. Moritz.

Belgium-in-England a Charming Haven

By John Allan May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IN SOUTH ENGLAND—Today I stepped ashore in a Belgian harbor.

There were no German guards on the quay to halt me. Instead, there were just groups of peaceful Belgian fishermen, discussing in Flemish and French the prospects of the war's end or the more immediate prospects of a good catch. There was no Gestapo to listen in to their talk. They were alone, except for the gulls that wheeled hungrily above the waiting fishing port.

For this was Belgium-in-England, a southern fishing port that has changed its nationality and in sheltering the good fishermen of Belgium has become more Flemish than British.

It was a strange experience to come suddenly upon this colorful and peaceful harbor. It was a crowded and a vivid canvas. There were fishing boats everywhere of every size and color, anchored in almost military rows in the outer harbor, moored together in trots by either side of the quay, waiting in tight groups on the hard for the tide to rise. Green boats, blue boats, orange-colored boats, red and white boats, green and yellow boats, boats with myriad striking assortments of color.

Impressive Names

The British fisherman is inclined to be conservative about the use of paint. But it was not only the merry colors splashed around the harbor that made this an unusual scene for England. There were unexpected names on all the boats. On the transoms of all the boats were written names in French and Flemish, and underneath the names were the ports of registry, Ostende, Zeebrugge, Nieuport.

"For Wife and Children," was the name in Flemish inscribed on one trawler. As one gazed at the strange fleet it seemed somehow a significant name.

The fisherfolk have braved many dangers to transfer their homes to England and to carry on their trade—now more hazardous than ever—rather than stay at home and work as servants of the Third Reich. Some have left near relatives behind them. All have left friends, all have left homes.

Most of them, of course, before they left the waters they knew, called upon many of their friends and relatives as they could and hastily filled their holds with unusual cargo for an unusual journey. They sailed and chugged away, whereto they did not know. Many were attacked from the air. Some suffered great hardship. But now they have found a new home. And it is a home, not just a place in someone else's house. They have found new friends, too, and they have not lost freedom.

One does not get told about this town. One finds out about it gradually. And if you do not know about it already it can be quite a shock to find how thoroughly Belgian it is.

I approached a group of fishermen who were chatting on the quay, in order to inquire the way. They shrugged their shoulders apologetically. For they could not speak English. There was no one on the quay at the time who could speak English.

On the other side of the street there was a building that had formerly been the headquarters of a British fishing concern. It now had an official-looking coat of arms over the doorway and the legend "Belgian School of Fishing" on a scroll above and beneath.

Here the youngsters are taught the technicalities of their father's trade, graduating as expert seamen as well as finished fishermen.

The Belgian citizens have their own town council as well. The council is elected, not appointed, and works in conjunction with the local English residents' town council.

Weekly Dances Popular

The Belgian youths and girls are avid patrons of the weekly Town Hall dances. These popular shows have a distinctly continental atmosphere. Maman comes along too, and as likely as not brings the younger children with her. The kiddies sit in the back of the hall on raised rows of wooden benches and watch proceedings with great interest while sucking lemonade through a straw. Between dances they take the opportunity to scamper on the floor. It is all very friendly.

But, then, it is a friendly little port. The Belgians are not merely adding to the allied friendship in a real and tangible way by their presence on the South Coast; they are also bringing a splash of extra color to the English scene. They are fond of paint, not just for the boat's sake but for the paint's sake. The harbor is filled with bold blues and reds, cheery greens, orange, gold, cream, so that when the sun comes out the water of the harbor dances with light and color as the breeze ruffles its smooth surface.

But, then, everyone who has been to Belgium knows that.

Tribute to City's Role in Reformation

Mural Monument in Geneva

A tribute to the role Geneva played in the Reformation movement is the 100-yards-long mural monument on the Promenade des Bastion. Figures of Calvin, Farel, Beza, and Knox stand in high relief in the center. Eight panels, crowded with figures, are cut in bas-relief, with appropriate captions. This picture depicts the panel commemorating the signing of the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower.

Associated Press Quotations

Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Stocks Steady; Rails Continue To Hold Favor

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—The stock market lost some of its war-buying enthusiasm today but there still were enough bidders in the arena to keep prices generally in the advancing division.

The news from Egypt was more cheerful and aided peacetime loiterers of the previous rallying session. Many customers, however, maintained the view that the world conflict would be a lengthy one and these held on to issues that stand to benefit from broadening armament demand.

The list extended Thurday's bulge at the opening by fractions, with rails in the lead. The latter were the liveliest throughout although the majority failed to get far out in front. In the closing hour there were scattered gainers of 2 or more points. Most plus marks were relatively small and there was a smattering of minor declines at the last.

Dealings, fairly speedy in the morning, tapered off after midday. Transfers approximated 300,000 shares.

Among stock favorites U. S. Rubber preferred bounced up several points to a new 1942 top. Santa Fe touched its best level since 1938. American Telephone was a wide mover. Ahead the greater part of the time were Sears Roebuck, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, American Can, du Pont, Standard Oil (N. J.) and Texas Co.

In the minus column now and then were International Harvester, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Dome Mines and Johns-Manville.

Some Bonds Rise

Railroad issues paced the bond market in a selective advance today.

Going into the final hour gains of small fractions to a point or more were quite numerous in the rail and utility sections with extremely heavy turnover in Seaboard Air Line Consolidated 4s and St. Paul 5s.

Dealings were light from the start but modest advances were the rule in the second hour. There was the usual lightening of commitments here and there because of the forthcoming lengthy week end. Major markets will recess tomorrow for the Independence Day celebration.

Share gainers included Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, American Can, American Telephone, Anaconda and du Pont. Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Consolidated Edison, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft and Westinghouse.

Modest improvement was the general rule in today's bond market.

While trading was fairly light, numerous rails and utilities were ahead small fractions to around a point near noon as against a small minority of unchanged or lower issues.

In the rising contingent were, among others, St. Paul 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Baltimore & Ohio Stamped Convertibles of '60, American Telephone 3s, Southern Pacific Collateral 4½s, Wisconsin Central 4s and New Haven Convertible 6s.

United Stockyards 4½s and Lehigh Valley Coal stamped 5s were among those hanging back.

U. S. Governments were steady on the stock exchange and outside markets.

Australia 5s gained more than a point but most other foreign dollar loans were only slightly changed.

WPB to Determine If Store Stocks Need Controlling

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The War Production Board established a special policy committee today to determine whether Government control over stocks of wholesale and retail stores is necessary to prevent hoarding.

Joseph L. Weiner, deputy director of the WPB civilian supply division, said the committee would devote about six weeks to the study, and that "no plan for such control is now in existence and none will be formulated until after the committee completes its survey."

"No one can tell at this time whether inventory control will have to become a part of our war program," Mr. Weiner declared. "There have been complaints from storekeepers in war industry areas that they have been unable to acquire adequate stocks because the larger stores and chains apparently have been indulging in vigorous buying at the expense of the small retailer. This situation will be investigated thoroughly by our policy committee.

"Obviously, we cannot permit hoarding by which some retail warehouses are stocked with eight, ten or 12 months' supplies of certain articles, while small stores cannot get stocks of these goods for their customers.

"If it is found that this condition is widespread throughout the country and threatens to continue, inventory control may be the only logical answer to the problem."

However, reiterating that no government control was imminent, Mr. Weiner urged merchants not to make "panic decisions in an effort to anticipate a regulation that may never be adopted."

Today's sales (est.)	900,0
Previous day's sales	343,3
1942 volume to date	32,334,7
1941 volume to date	64,467,9

Bank Attacks Criticism Of War Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Confusion and a setback in the war effort is seen in the proposal in Congress to prohibit further cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts in war production by the National City Bank in its monthly review of business and financial conditions.

The bank charges that criticism of the present system is based on isolated instances, adding that the Government already has adequate powers to prevent abuses of the contracts.

"Actually, the cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts were devised for the protection of government as well as of manufacturers," the bank states. "In taking orders for delivery stretching in many cases years ahead, and for things which they had never made before, the industries could not accurately foretell their costs. They could not be expected to assume long-term fixed price contracts, at the risk of grave losses if costs rose, unless prices were set at levels to cover all contingencies. Such prices might well prove exorbitant. The cost-plus-fixed fee contract was devised to treat both parties fairly. In the First World War the contract system was merely cost-plus. The present instrument is an entirely different instrument, designed to avoid the mistakes of the last war.

"While the details of contracts vary considerably, the basic principle is that the contractor receives a fixed fee calculated as a percentage of a base cost. If the costs rise above the base, the Government reimburses him only for the added cost. If costs drop below the base the Government benefits. In some cases the contractor is allowed a small percentage of the saving as an inducement to efficiency."

N. Y. Banks Show Larger Holdings Of U. S. Issues

NEW YORK, (AP)—Sharply increased holdings of government obligations and a decline in commercial borrowing were shown in the mid-year statements of most of the large New York commercial banks.

Changes in deposits, recources and earnings were relatively small.

Chase National Bank reported total resources of $3,869,484,000 and deposits of $3,595,451,000, against $3,899,439,000 and $3,628,257,000, respectively on March 31. Holdings of Government bonds and notes amounted to $1,573,405,000 against $1,417,883,000 three months earlier.

The National City Bank had total assets on June 30 of $3,128,263,000, compared with $3,170,716,000 on March 31. Deposits totaled $2,917,113,000 compared with $2,963,808,00. The Government bond account stood at $1,227,330,000 versus $1,168,888,000.

The Guaranty Trust Co. reported total assets at $2,587,712,000 compared with $2,553,077,000 and deposits of $2,289,224,000 against $2,236,851,000. Government bond holdings amounted to $1,306,319,000 compared with $1,040,616,000.

Two Pilot Plants To Test Sponge Iron

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. R. R. Sayers, Bureau of Mines Director, announced the bureau would erect two pilot plants, costing a total of $500,000, to determine the best method of producing sponge iron, needed to relieve a shortage of scrap iron for the manufacture of steel.

The plants probably will be built near large or unused iron ore deposits, depending upon suitable supplies of natural gas or coal. Definite locations have not been decided upon.

Congress recently appropriated $600,000 for the bureau to develop methods of utilizing untouched iron ore deposits and to assist in solving the shortage of scrap iron. Sponge iron, so-called because it is granular and porous, is regarded as an acceptable substitute for scrap in steel manufacture.

Mr. Sayers said that as the war proceeds, the scrap shortage may become more acute and sponge iron can take its place.

Experiments have shown the feasibility of reducing iron ore directly with reformed natural gas or coal, the bureau director explained, and it is with these two processes that the initial work will be concerned in the emergency program.

Sponge iron is the product of a process whereby metallic iron is obtained directly from ore without going through the liquid stage such as that employed to produce pig iron in a blast furnace.

With natural gas or coal as the reducing agent, the oxygen is taken away from the ore at a temperature below the melting point of the iron or the iron oxide.

Wood Acting Sears Head

CHICAGO (AP)—Gen. Robert E. Wood, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck and Company, will act as president of the company, C. E. Humm, secretary of the board, announced. T. J. Carney, president since General Wood became chairman in 1939, passed on Monday. General Wood also will continue to serve as chairman.

Commerce and Finance

Roosevelt Urges Farmers to Pay Off Their Mortgages and Debts

Business and Industry

Babson Sees 1942 Income $117 Billions

By Roger Babson

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 3—Industrial employment is at a new all-time high as we come to another Independence Day. Hence, national income should also break all previous records.

I estimate for 1942 that this should approximate $117,000,000,000. This is better than a 65 per cent gain over 1939. By national income I mean the income received by the people and not the income of the Federal Government. How it is saved or spent—and particularly the share of it that retailers will get—is of vast importance to all of us.

Savings and Taxes

Individual checking and savings accounts are rising. This means that funds are accumulating for future purchases. Taxes, of course, are headed sharply upward.

Including the purchase of War Bonds, for which the Government has asked only 10 per cent of our income, savings and taxes will probably account for about $31,000,000,000 of the people's money this year.

This would leave some $86,000,000,000 for food, clothing, rent, fuel, electricity, and ice; house furnishings, church, benevolences and charities; insurance, miscellaneous items, garbage pail and other forms of waste.

Until Congress decides what form the new income tax bill will take, no one can closely estimate the charge for individual taxes.

Some form of monthly payments covering personal income taxes in advance, through deductions from salaries and wages, may lie ahead.

This would supplement the present sale of tax anticipation notes. Luxury taxes, real estate taxes (which may rise as a result of a decline in gasoline taxes if rationing becomes nation-wide), state, gift, and other forms of taxes, surely will take a larger share of income this year than last.

However, as the tax outlook is still uncertain, I have considered savings and taxes together in the above estimate.

Allocation of Income

In my opinion there could be spent in retail shops this year approximately $60,974,000,000. Of this, $24,596,000,000 could go for food and the balance of $36,478,000,000 could be spent in department stores and other retail outlets for all other purchases except food.

Churches and charitable gifts should take $5,160,000,000, or 6 per cent of our net income after allowing for all savings and taxes. The balance of some $19,866,000,000 will be split up among the other previously mentioned items of living costs comprising insurance, rent, fuel, electricity, and ice.

Many families are properly taking advantage of rising incomes. They are intelligently spending their money. They are paying off mortgages, doctors' and dentists' bills, and cleaning up overdue accounts with the garage man, grocer, druggist, and other retailers.

The decline in installment loans shows that most people are now paying cash for household appliances and personal effects. Receipts of motion picture theaters, restaurants, and hotels indicate that people are also getting some enjoyment out of their money.

Wartime Washington

I was in Washington during all of the last war and have spent some time there since World War II started. Except for the present crazy rush, the scores of new bureaus, and the crowded transportation and housing, I cannot see much difference in the place.

Politically, Washington remains unchanged and the executive branches of government have not altered. Washington continues to blow hot and blow cold. It is frightened and panicky one day; bold and optimistic the next day. Its state of mind translated into rules and regulations is clearly reflected in our people.

Washington is slapping on ceilings, priorities, and restrictions as fast as the regulations can be thought up and printed. Much of this is admittedly necessary, but all of it is not. Of course, labor is not now available to manufacture so many consumers goods as in peacetime; but the manufacture of many civilian articles will continue.

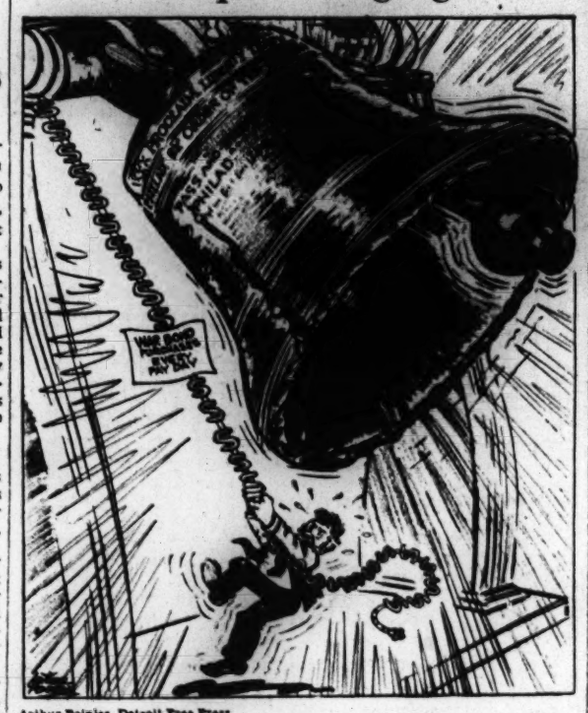
Substitutes will be found for raw and finished materials. Believe me, when I say that most of the consumers goods industry is going to be protected.

Where the Money Goes

The cost of fuel, electricity, ice, insurance, and rent remains about constant in good or bad times and takes about 23.1 per cent of our national income after taxes and savings. The government is encouraging more to be spent on food this year than ever before, which normally is about 28.6 per cent.

Miscellaneous items, house furnishings, and clothing take approximately 27.3 per cent, but the latter two percentages do not include the garbage pail and other waste amounting to 15 per cent of the national income. Most of the waste is purchased originally in retail stores. Thus, 70.9 per cent of the national income, after taxes and savings, is mostly available for retailers. True, the metalwares, automobile lines, and a few others must scamper around to offset priorities. However, by far the larger proportion of retailers will not only face a huge public buying power but will also have plenty of goods to sell. Hence, why worry?

Keep It Ringing



Arthur Poinier, Detroit Free Press

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Postwar reconstruction proposals were recently published by three leading British business institutions, the Federation of British Industries, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the London Chamber of Commerce.

Each of these exerts an important influence upon the economic life of the nation, and together they can claim to speak for a large section of its business world.

For this reason their suggestions are particularly interesting, as revealing the prevailing attitude among industrialists and trade organizers as to the place of private industry in the postwar world.

Britain's Position

It is widely realized that Britain will enter upon the peace a far less powerful international trader than in September, 1939.

The loss of its overseas investments has been estimated to mean that receipts from "invisible exports" will probably be £250,000,000 less than before the war.

In addition, the National Debt is already more than £13,500,000,000, contrasted with £7,031,000,000 on March 31, 1939. (In the last World War, this debt rose from £651,000,000 to £7,435,000,000, but this time it is being covered to about 40 per cent from ordinary revenue, as against less than 30 per cent, and borrowing is now at 2 per cent instead of 5 per cent as in the last war.)

This situation, together with the realization of the much stronger trading position of the United States has caused a note of despondency and conservatism to enter into the postwar planning of the above-mentioned institutions.

There is a call for new methods and positive policies, and one comes across such statements as "it will only be possible to preserve a reasonable standard of life by hard work, and by attaching as much importance to our obligations towards the community as to the rights we claim from it."

It is also agreed "that the theories and practices of the past can no longer be taken for granted." And yet there is more emphasis on the need for continued restriction than upon that of exploratory investigations into the technique of economic progress to fit the new conditions.

The proposals emphasize the importance of private enterprise and individual effort, within the framework, however, of authorized trade associations to regulate trading, control sales, demark trading territory, control materials, etc. Each industry should be its own planner, in consultation with the government, if further government control is considered necessary.

British industrialists, therefore, while talking of freedom of trade as an ideal, look for restriction and planning in their particular sphere, and envisage the new world of business as one built on a monopolistic and corporative foundation.

Does this necessarily mean that the only alternative to the uncontrolled trading methods of the past is a form of restricted barter? It will probably be essential to retain for a time such restrictions as imperial preferences, a balance of exports and imports, exchange control, etc., at least as temporary measures, with the proviso that freer and ever-increasing international commerce is Britain's only real road to recovery.

Need World Policy

There is evidence in these proposals that British industry is aware of the need for a world policy, and the need for a world co-operation. One of its most practical suggestions is that a start should be made now in the direction of economic agreements between the allies in this war, which will lead on to wider economic co-operation after the war.

Whether there can be in practice that close collaboration between British and American business, as a nucleus of that wider economic co-operation, hinted at in the Atlantic Charter, will depend on the amount of vision and disinterestedness on both sides of the Atlantic.

The proposals set down by the representatives of British Industry and commerce, refer to the necessity for an agreed policy with the United States in collaboration with the Empire, without which no reconstruction policy can succeed. The first aim of such collaboration should be to get trade moving over its vast areas, and to influence other countries towards a more reasonable economic policy, the report goes on to say.

Reports such as these under discussion can only deal in general terms, with future developments, such as greater technical efficiency, the opening up of new markets through the raising of the standard of living in Asia, Africa, etc., in a phrase, with the economic consequences of the establishment of that world in which "the common man" can enjoy the "freedoms" now glimpsed at.

Practical leaders of industry are naturally more concerned at the moment with expressing their belief that bureaucratic control should not be allowed to stifle individual incentive. By bureaucratic, they mean control by government department, forgetting that the control exercised by a huge monopoly such as they are proposing for the various big interests, can have an equally pernicious effect.

Attitude of Business

This report offers little guidance as to the attitude of the heads of industry toward basic labor problems, which are among the most fundamental issues in modern industry today.

These proposals cannot be described as stepping-stones to the New Order, but they are a valuable attempt on the part of the leaders of British industry to envisage the postwar position and duty of this country as one of the leading powers in world trade. They will lead to a still further testing of those conventions which used to limit what a nation could afford to spend. They are realistic in that they frankly admit, for example, that "it is easy to talk of Anglo-American co-operation, but we must face the difficulties." There is also the danger that too much "realism" has been introduced into these reports—too much caution and too little courage.

At the same time, it is well that world trade policy should be examined thoroughly. President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Ambassador Winant and other American leaders have uttered sentiments which have found a welcome echo over here.

Britain will be willing to cooperate with the United States in this great postwar work, but it must be emphasized that in this country it is felt that the United States will have to take a strong lead by reducing its own barriers to the normal flow of trade and credit. As a first step its gold must be used to finance international projects of reconstruction.

Security, Commodity Markets Close July 4

By the Associated Press

New York

Security and commodity markets throughout the United States will close Saturday, July 4.

Canadian grain and financial exchanges will function as usual for the half-day sessions.

U. S. Farmers Asked to Pay Obligations

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked today that farmers begin immediately to pay off their debts, mortgages and other obligations so as "to avoid the unnecessary hardships such as were experienced by farmers and others during and following the first world war.

This Presidential recommendation was made in a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, copies of which are to be sent to each of the million-odd borrowers from the Agriculture Department's Farm Credit Administration.

The letter endorsed efforts of the FCA to induce the farmers to use extra money from war crops to pay off farm mortgages and other debts.

"Those who take this advice," said Mr. Roosevelt, "will be contributing in a real way to the accomplishment of three important objectives.

"First, by making such payments they will reduce farm mortgage debts which might otherwise be burdensome in the readjustment period after the war.

"Second, use of increased purchasing power to pay debts instead of buying such things as we all can reasonably do without during the war will help keep the prices of such things from rising. Farmers, like all citizens of the nation, fear inflation.

"Third, repayments to creditors will enable them to buy more war bonds, thereby contributing materially to the war effort.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly," said the President, "the need for a continuation of this constructive policy by the Farm Credit Administration and its co-operating borrower."

Meanwhile, Governor A. G. Black of the Farm Credit Administration reported that borrowers had made "substantial progress" in the last year in reducing their debts.

General Rationing Of Bicycles Is Scheduled July 9

WASHINGTON (AP)—General rationing of bicycles will start July 9, the Office of Price Administration announced.

Local war price and rationing boards will start accepting applications on that date and, under rather broad eligibility rules, will issue bicycles purchase certificates to persons "engaged in a gainful occupation or in work which contributes to the war effort or to the public welfare."

In addition, the applicant must show that other means of transportation are not feasible or available.

Some 240,000 adult bicycles now are in stock. The rationing order covers supplies frozen on April 2, those manufactured since, and all future output. For the most part they will be the stripped-down "war model" bikes which are the only type now being produced.

Children's bicycles, the manufacture of which has been halted, are not to be rationed and their sale is unrestricted except by the limited supply now available.

Proposed Security Sales Off Sharply

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission reported a total of $92,847,000 in securities was proposed for sale for the account of issuers in May, compared with the monthly average of $164,730,000 in 1941 and $140,582,000 in 1940.

Net proceeds to be applied to new money purposes amounted to $45,425,000, the report said, exceeding last year's monthly average by almost $4,000,000 and double the average of 1940.

The SEC listed a total of $93,491,000 in effectively registered securities in May.

Burr, Gannett, Boston Brokerage Firm, Dissolved

Burr, Gannett & Co. of Boston announce the dissolution of their firm as of June 30, 1942. I. Tucker Burr, Jr., becomes a general partner, resident in Boston, in the firm of Tucker, Anthony & Co. and the firm's contact personnel, including G. Storer Baldwin, U. Haskell Crocker, James P. Condon, Roger A. Fowler, Howard F. Gleason, James D. Gregg, Davis Hatch, Robert U. Ingalls and Frank Jenkins, have become associated with the Boston office of Tucker, Anthony & Co.

Tucker, Anthony & Co. was founded by William A. Tucker and S. Reed Anthony in May, 1892, when the firm opened its first office on State Street, Boston. The firm early became identified with public utility and industrial financing and entered the investment banking field.

In addition to Boston, Tucker, Anthony & Co has offices in New York, New Bedford, Mass., and Rochester, N. Y.

Municipal Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—The State of South Carolina will receive bids on July 21 for a new issue of $4,000,000 state highway certificates of indebtedness dated Aug. 1 and maturing Aug. 1, 1949 to 1958. The bidders will name the coupon rate.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. bought a new issue of $100,000 City of Brockton, Mass. drainage and sewer bonds at 100.149 for the issue as 1¼s. The bonds are dated July 1 and mature serially July 1, 1943 to 1952.

Exchange Transactions Substantially Below 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Transfers on the New York Stock Exchange in June were slightly ahead of the preceding month but substantially below sales in June, 1941, the exchange announced.

Total turnover of 7,466,443 shares in June compared with 7,229,097 in May and 10,461,813 in June, last year.

Bond sales of $133,776,300, par value, were the smallest since February, 1941, and compared with $156,658,450 in May and $149,426,000 in June, 1941.

Official Guesses on U. S. Deficits Wrong by Billions

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At least twice a year by the calendar, Wall Streeters—those who are left—take an imaginary tour to look at the Grand Canyon of the United States Treasury deficit. The first occasion is the President's annual budget message in January, the second at the end of the fiscal year on June 30. In recent years the Budget Director has taken to issuing interim budget estimates, but things change now too fast even for the Budget Director, and outsiders still stick to the habit of twice a year pulling a still out of the flickering movie of revolution in fiscal outlook.

By this time it is hardly worth while to bother with any figures less than a round billion. The billion is now the atom of fiscal chemistry and the layman might as well not try to split it. Treasury totals of intake, outlay, and deficit are already heavily blurred in meaning by such fiscal frills as "extraordinary budgets," "emergency budgets," Treasury affiliates, "inter-agency debts and credits," Social Security taxes and reserves, etc. Further, the figures change too fast. Drawing a picture of the fiscal situation is like doing three-minute sketches in a "life class"; the best the student can do is to sketch in the main lines before the model changes position.

The Fiscal Guesses

For the fiscal year just ended, the round totals in billions of dollars run this way:

Expenditures: War (including pre-Pearl Harbor "defense")	30
"Non-defense"	4
Total	33
Revenues	13
Deficit	20

How this compares with the recent past and future appears as follows, also in billions of dollars:

Year ending June 30	Total Expenditures	Receipts	Debt
1939	8.7	5.1	3.6
1940	9.0	5.4	3.6
1941	12.7	7.6	5.1
1942	32.0	13.0	19.0
1943 (est)	74.0	34.0	40.0

How the figures have increased since World War I appears in the following:

Item	Year ended June 30	Billions	Year ended June 30	Billions
Nat'l defense	1915	.3	1940	1.7
	1916	.3	1941	6.3
	1917	1.5	1942	30.0
	1918	10.8	1943	66.0
Tax revenues	1915	.3	1940	5.4
	1916	.3	1941	7.6
	1917	1.1	1942	13.0
	1918	3.7	1943	34.0
Deficit	1915	.0	1940	3.6
	1916	.0	1941	5.1
	1917	.9	1942	19.0
	1918	9.0	1943	30.0

"Non-defense" outlays have declined slightly. For recent years they were as follows, in billions of dollars:

1939	7.9
1940	7.3
1941	6.4
1942	6.0

Pump-Primers Outdone

Thus at long last, revenues have risen to the point where they exceed non-defense expenditures. This, however, is only a talking point, like a War Labor Board panel argument for higher steel wages. The staggering increase in defense outlays has given Congress the courage to impose higher tax schedules, created public willingness to accept them, and produced the wherewithal in increased national income to pay them. The outcome seems to have knocked into a cocked hat the recent theory that pump-priming would raise the national income to the point where taxes would rise to balance outgo; for war outlays dwarf the dreams of the pump-primers. However, the theory has outlived its political usefulness anyway.

The huge scope of the current and prospective budget figures has shrunk to comparative insignificance the importance of several former controversies. The "non-defense" budget, for instance, now running round $6 billion a year, could hardly yield by the utmost stretch of Senator Byrd's imagination enough economies to make a dent in a prospective deficit next year of round $50 billion. The Social Security system, once the biggest tax engine in the world, is now similarly shrunk to Tom Thumb fiscal significance. The increase in Title 8 taxes next January, for instance, to 2 per cent each on employer and employee will net only about an additional $1 billion a year.

Early Fiscal Predictions

An interesting angle on post-war planning appears in the following table showing earlier predictions about the fiscal year just ended. They indicate how the best-laid plans of statesmen and fiscal authorities can gang agley in 18 months. The mis-guess, in mere billions, is even greater than the mis-guesses of the President, the great public relations man of economic planning, in the 1930's ("We should plan to have a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery and from that time on seek a continuing reduction of the national debt"—January, 1934).

Date of Official Estimate	Billions of dollars—Outgo	Intake	Deficit
Jan. 9, 1941	17.5	8.3	9.2
Jan. 7, 1942	30.5	11.9	18.6
April, 1942	33.6	13.7	19.9
Actual	32.0	13.0	19.0

Bankers, the ground-crew that used to keep the gold standard flying, don't seem to have been any more foresighted than the President. After years of "grass-in-the-streets" warnings about national bankruptcy some of them are now trailing the Washington new thinkers with remarks that "the United States can stand a national debt of $100,000,000,000," etc. Incidentally about the only place where grass threatens to grow in the street is in Wall Street.

Anent the post-war fiscal outlook, another traditional worrying-point, namely the debt service, seems also to have been dwarfed by other considerations. Interest on the national debt now averages round 2½ per cent, which on a post-war debt of $200 billions would be only round $5 billions, and the hard-pressed British have cut their average Exchequer borrowing costs to round $2.00 per cent, at which rate the interest charge on a $200 billion debt would be only $4 billion a year. This is small change compared with the new contingent liabilities now in sight.

Further Debt Growth Seen

For instance, it looks as though if and when the United Nations win and the United States thereupon assumes the role of world policeman in patrolling a world Delian Confederacy or Pax Americana, its annual military-naval bill will be at least $5 billion, not to mention at least that much more of lease-lend to rebuild Britain and Russia and to industrialize South America and China. Within a few years Social Security benefits will begin to outrun Social Security taxes ("premiums") by increasing billions of dollars. And as the RFC has sunk some $7 billion in war plants, it will, to judge by the way the figures grow, have to sink at least this much or more after the war in lease-lending to American industry the cost of reconverting back to peace.

This week's news implies even further future moral Treasury obligations. OPA wants it to subsidise some business costs to prevent ruptures in the General Max price ceiling; Harold Ickes of OPC wants it to erect a corporation to take the financial rap for increased petroleum transport costs. It is already carrying the cost of round-about sugar movements. The farm bloc wants it to put the Commodity Credit Corporation into the modern governmental business of buying dear and selling cheap, like the Surplus Marketing Administration.

And now the War Labor Board panel in the "little-steel" case has hit on the extremely interesting theory that since the government would in effect be paying 90 or more per cent of a proposed wage increase, therefore to deny that increase would be to impose an "unauthorized" tax on steel workers. This seems to mean that (since only Congress has the right to lay and collect taxes) only an Act of Congress could legally prevent an indefinite increase in wage levels at Treasury expense.

Purcell Re-elected SEC Chairman

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Ganson Purcell has been re-elected chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the year ending June 30, 1943, the SEC announced. Mr. Purcell joined the commission as a member June 11, 1941, to fill the unexpired term of Jerome N. Frank. He was chosen chairman last January.

Joins 'Ad' Firm

© Bachrach

Langley C. Keyes

Has joined the Alley & Richards Co. Mr. Keyes was formerly an assistant dean of Harvard College and later an advertising executive with R. H. Macy & Co, and vice-president of Badger & Browing, Inc. He will serve as account executive as well as a member of the creative staff.

Restrictions May Halt Record Boom In Furniture Trade

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Wartime restrictions may soon end the record boom enjoyed by the furniture industry during the last 18 months, dealers attending the summer market of the Grand Rapids furniture exposition association were told.

Frank E. Seidman, head of the industry's accounting firm, said that new orders for the first six months of 1942 were six per cent ahead of those representing the all-time high for the corresponding period a year ago, but predicted that a growing demand for wood in war and civilian industries would soon bring a furniture shortage.

Mr. Seidman repeated warnings that a lack of manpower, coupled with the present transportation emergency, would stifle the normal production of furniture, and added that "glue, shellac, springs, hinges, screws, nails and a host of other essential items are getting very scarce."

Mr. Seidman, who recently warned furniture manufacturers to join the parade of conversion to war work or watch it go by, advocated immediate steps to assign curtailed civilian production to small furniture plants that "cannot efficiently convert to war work."

Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. reported for the quarter ended May 31 net profit of the parent company alone was $438,710, equal to 80 cents a share on the combined "A" and "B" stocks, compared with $651,052, or $1.19 a combined share, in the preceding quarter and $422,986, or 77 cents, in the May quarter of 1941.

Critical War Occupations To Be Listed

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—War manpower sources said today that rosters of essential civilian activities and "critical war occupations" would be published about July 15 to establish a definite guide for military deferment.

The United States Employment Service is preparing the lists in collaboration with the War Production Board, the War, Navy and Agriculture departments, and with other government agencies, as a part of the general program to keep men with critical skills at their work benches.

By direction of manpower chairman Paul V. McNutt, copies of the lists will be sent to all local draft boards, and "to the extent required for the maintenance of essential activities, individuals who are engaged in essential occupations in essential activities" will be deferred from military service.

This does not mean, however, that every man of draft age working in one of the occupations listed will be automatically deferred, since the Selective Service Act definitely prohibits "group" deferments.

Each man in such essential classifications, or his employer, must establish to the local board that his skill or service is necessary to the war effort according to the definitions of the manpower commission.

Mr. McNutt gave these definitions:

"Essential war activities include the production, repair, transportation or maintenance of equipment, supplies, facilities or materials required in the prosecution of the war by the United States and by the other united nations.

"An essential occupation means any occupation, craft, trade, skill or profession, required in an essential activity, in which an untrained individual is unable to attain reasonable proficiency within less than six months of training or experience.

"A critical war occupation means an essential occupation, found by the United States Employment Service to be one with respect to which the number of individuals, available and qualified to perform services therein, is insufficient for existing or anticipated requirements for essential activities."

In war industries the lists are expected to embrace such skilled workers as diemakers, machinists, toolmakers, ship fitters, ship carpenters and ship electricians, etc.; Perhaps irreplaceable Government workers, farmers, tradesmen and professional men.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July	10
Union Savings Bank	July	10
Warren Institution for Savings	July	10
East Boston Savings Bank	July	15
Elliot Savings Bank	July	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July	15
Wildey Savings Bank	July	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July	15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug.	1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	July	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July	20
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug.	1

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INTEREST BEGINS JULY 10

Condensed Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1942

(In Dollars)

INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers	$ 985,698,027	Deposits		$2,917,113,088
United States Government Obligations (*Direct or Fully Guaranteed*)	1,277,330,145	Liability on Acceptances and Bills	$11,971,919	
Obligations of Other Federal Agencies	37,250,496	Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	5,639,403	6,331,516
State and Municipal Securities	159,411,837	Items in Transit with Branches		14,852,947
Other Securities	61,514,529	Reserves for:		
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	595,152,147	Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		3,654,230
Real Estate Loans and Securities	5,720,191	Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		8,779,621
Customers' Liability for Acceptances	5,618,247	Dividend		3,160,000
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	4,650,000	Capital	$77,500,000	
Ownership of International Banking Corporation	7,000,000	Surplus	77,500,000	
Bank Premises	38,305,636	Undivided Profits	20,631,715	175,631,715
Other Real Estate	1,500			
Other Assets	711,037			
Total	$3,123,363,792	*Total*		$3,123,363,792

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of June 25, 1942, except Chinese and Japanese branches which are as of November 25, 1941, and the Philippine branch as of December 26, 1941.

$258,943,393 of United States Government Obligations and $14,764,384 of other assets are deposited to secure $195,488,220 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Retail Sales 3 to 7 P. C. Under 1941

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Retail stores reported to Dun & Bradstreet today that pre-holiday buying had given a slight lift to sales volume this week.

Some stores noted a greater stress on "backyard vacation" supplies, such as garden furniture, grills and yard games, the mercantile agency's trade review said.

The improvement, however, was less than usual for the season and total volume of sales was estimated at 3 to 7 per cent below a year ago.

Only the South and Pacific Coast showed increases from 1941 figures, with gains of less than 4 per cent. Decreases included New England 4 to 9 per cent, East 6 to 9, Middle West 3 to 7, Southwest 2 to 5 and Northwest 6 to 11.

Wholesale markets continued quiet, most buyers confining purchases to minimum requirements. The review found that while volume was well under the record-breaking levels of 1941, it was favorable compared with the more normal rate of 1940.

Canada Declared Pouring Materiel Over to England

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Brooke Claxton, member of the Canadian Parliament, told the National Industrial Advertisers Association here that Canada was "pouring over to England all the food and munitions that ships can be found to carry."

"Where we were spending $34,000,000 on defense in 1938," Mr. Claxton said, "in 1942 we are spending more than $3,500,000,000. From the start we have tried to pay for the war as much as possible as we went along. Today we are raising in federal taxes four times as much as before the war, and are meeting 78 per cent of our own expenditure out of taxes."

Speaking on the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Dominion of Canada, Mr. Claxton praised the good neighbor policy between the United States and Canada "that has made a huge nation and a tiny nation closely related and honestly friendly."

H. V. Mercready of Garwood, N. J., who has been acting president of the N. I. A. A. the past few months, was elected president at the end of its annual convention. Arnold J. Andrews of Milwaukee was elected secretary-treasurer, and among those chosen regional vice-presidents were:

Harry Keene of Providence, R. I., Robert J. Barbour of New York, and J. A. M. Galilee of Hamilton, Ont.

Gold Output Control Expected in Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—A Government statement restricting gold production in Canada is expected shortly, it was learned here.

Such action, it was understood, would be part of a program to control production of non-war metals in order to make miners and equipment available for increased output of the metals in which shortages have developed.

The United States, through the Reconstruction Finance Corp., was expected to help finance development of marginal and submarginal copper, lead, zinc and graphite mines in Canada.

In Vancouver, J. H. McVety, regional superintendent of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, announced all gold mines in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory were forbidden new supplies of labor by a Government order intended to divert miners from production of gold to base metals.

The order lodged control of hiring and firing with the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Mr. McVety said, "It is a complete stoppage of new labor for gold mines. . . . It has come to a decision on whether the gold mine or the base metal mine is most essential."

WPB Begins Checkup Of Aluminum Foundries

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board began a checkup on operations of approximately 1,000 aluminum foundries, to determine the extent of compliance with priority regulations.

About 75 attorney-examiners from the Federal Trade Commission, acting for WPB, will conduct investigations in the field, and officials said they expected the checkup to be completed by the end of this month.

Last October, a similar survey of aluminum foundries disclosed a number of priorities violations and resulted in penalties for offending companies.

Business Personals

Lee W. Maxwell has joined parade Publication, Inc. as Vice-President, of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company and has been connected with the publishing business for 30 years. He was western representative for Frank A. Munsey and for the "Outlook" when Theodore Roosevelt was an associate editor.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announce that Hugh Knowlton has resigned as a member of that firm, effective as of June 30, to enter Government service as vice-president of U. S. Commercial Company, a subsidiary of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York City Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Foreign Bonds

[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bond Sales (in dollars)

Total today, 4,484,000; previous day, 7,324,780; week ago, 6,381,000; year ago, 6,740,800. Jan. 1 closing, two years ago, 1,112,000; year ago, 1,119,044. to date, 1,132,675,000; year ago, 1,119,044,675; two years ago, 962,687,500.

Million Cars Running in Europe Compared With 6,200,000 in 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Petroleum Institute reported that scarcely more than 1,000,000 motor vehicles were operating now in continental Europe compared to 6,200,000 counted just before the war in 1939.

Quoting the Petroleum Press Service of London, the report said only about 600,000 commercial vehicles and 400,000 passenger cars now remained in operation exclusive of Russia.

It was estimated that probably two thirds of the commercial vehicles and a small number of passenger cars were running on alternative fuels such as producer gas generated from charcoal, wood or coal.

On the basis of an estimated curtailment of liquid fuel consumption from 85,000,000 barrels a year to 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 the report said the Nazis had out of a maximum of 125,000,000 barrels a year, approximately 110,000,000 barrels available for its war machine.

Wheat Gains Wiped Out in Late Trade

CHICAGO, July 3 (AP) — Flour business and demand for wheat from milling interests gave the futures market an upward thrust today but early gains of a cent a bushel were wiped out in a subsequent retreat.

Late selling, which carried prices below yesterday's close, was blamed on hedging sales in connection with the new crop movement, prospects of large receipts in the southwest the first of next week, conflicting claims from the battlefront in Egypt and estimates of private crop experts suggesting total wheat harvest may exceed 900,000,000 bushels again this year.

President Roosevelt's statement urging congressional approval of Government wheat feed sales at prices below parity also attracted attention.

Engineers Public Service

NEW YORK (AP)—The Engineers Public Service Company and subsidiaries reported that for the 12 months ended May 31 the consolidated balance for common stock and surplus was $1,755,918, equal to 94 cents a common share, compared with $2,630,976 or $1.38 a share in the corresponding period ended May 31, 1941.

London Market Firm On Bear Covering

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—British resistance at El Alamein caused bear covering in today's stock market and the close was firm around the day's best levels.

British funds were firm and foreign bonds steady.

Industrials finished generally higher. Home rails were firmer. Oils were strong. Kaffir development shares advanced, Cape Town inquiry finding the market short of stock.

Gulf, Mobile and Unit Merge

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—Highway subsidiaries of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad were merged July 1 into the parent company's original truck and bus subsidiary, Gulf Transport Co. Authorized several days ago by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the consolidation brings about corporate simplification and completes the merger of the former Mobile & Ohio and Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroads. Gulf Transport operates buses over approximately 1,133 route miles and trucks over approximately 1,734 route miles in seven States.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Barge Line Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Hardware Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Manufac 5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Wringer Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
†Amoskeag Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
†Amoskeag Company pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Appleton Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Appleton Company 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Applied Arts Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arlington Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arnold Print Works	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Automobile Banking Corp A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Automobile Banking Corp pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berkshire Fine Spinning	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berkshire Fine Spin 8% pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bird & Son Inc 8 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Wharf Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown Co pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell A & Co Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Railway Signal A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapman Valve Manufac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic Finance Corp pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Draper Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dwight Manufacturing Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Corporation pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exolon Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Family Loan Society Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Family Loan Society pf A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Fair Stores Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruit of the Loom	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Fire Extinguisher	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodall Worsted Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gra Ber & Knight Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graton & Knight Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Northern Paper Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenfield Tap & Die 7% pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenfield Tap & Die 8% pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrington & Richardson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazeltine Mfg Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heywood-Wakefield Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hooker Electro Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interstate Machine Tool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keith George H Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendall Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kennedy's Inc pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Landers, Frary & Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln Stores Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ludlow Mfg Associates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marathon Paper Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck & Co pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merrimack Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metal & Thermit Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miller Falls Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashawena Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashua Manufacturing Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashua Manufac Co 8% pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Chemical & Mfg	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Shirt Shops	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newmarket Manufac Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nicholson File Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonquitt Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Finance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parkersburg Cordage Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy Mkt C S & W 8 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quissett Mill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remington Arms Co Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rexo Loyal Shoppe Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rexo Loyal Shoppe Inc pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salford Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sanitas Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stanley Works	[illegible]	[illegible]
Triumph Explosive Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tubman Co pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Elastic Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
U S Envelope Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
U S Envelope Co pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waltham Watch Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wamsutta Mills Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner & Swasey Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Point Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wickwire Spencer Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blackstone V G & E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Maine Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida Power Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Mtn Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keystone Public Ser	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi River Pr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Narragansett El	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Narragansett Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N E Gas & Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N E Gas & Electric 5.50 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N E Power Assn 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N E Public Serv 7 pf ln	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N E Public Serv 7 pf ln	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N E Public Serv 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N E Public Serv 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Serv of N H 5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I Pub Serv pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rossland Light & Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Gas Light	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twin State Gas & El pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Mass Companies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex-dividend.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cen Illinois Public S $5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cities Service	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cities Service P & L $7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Water Gas & El $3 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamaica Water Supply pf A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamaica Water Supply $5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas Gas & Elec 4½ pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Sup Dist Power 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Rochelle Wat pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
No States Power Del 5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
No States Power Del 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
No States Power Del 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Power 4½ pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pac Pwr & Lt $7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Service Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Service Ind 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Service Okla 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Diego Gas & Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sierra Pacific Power Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tampa Electric Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington Ry & Elec units	[illegible]	[illegible]

N. E. UUility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beverley Gas & Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brockton Gas Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Maine Power 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Maine Power 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conn Light & Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conn County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Utilities Asso	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Utilities Asso com	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fall River Gas Works	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Mountain Power pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford Electric Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haverhill Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haverhill Gas Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holyoke Water Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence Gas & Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowell Electric Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lynn Gas & Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass Power & Light pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass Utilities Assoc pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Narragansett Elec pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
N E Power Assn 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
N E Public Serv $7 pf ln	[illegible]	[illegible]
N E Public Serv $7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
N E Public Serv $6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I Pub Serv pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rossland Light & Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Gas Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twin State Gas & El pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Mass Companies	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New York (14)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Trust (1.40)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn Trust (4)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase National (1.40)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bk & Tr (.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Bk & T (3.40)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire Trust (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National (80)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guaranty Trust (12)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Trust (.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturers Trust (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]
National City (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Trust (3½)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public (1½)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Title Guaranty & Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National (4)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants National (12)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New England Trust (30)	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Shawmut (8)	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Shawmut (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Bid	Asked
Pilgrim Trust (8)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second National (4)	[illegible]	[illegible]
†State Street Trust (8)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Trust (.50)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Trust pf (.80)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster & Atlas (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA ($.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Illinois (4)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aetna Life (1.20a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Equitable (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Insurance Newark (½)	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Reserve	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Surety (2½)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Automobile (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore American (.20a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston (1.60a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden Fire (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carolina (1.20a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City of New York (1.20)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut General Life (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firemen's Newark (.40)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin Fire (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Reinsurance (5)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Home (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glens Falls (1.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Globe & Republic (½)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Globe & Rutgers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great American Insurance (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover (1.20)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford Fire (2a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Home Fire Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Home Insurance (1.20a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestead (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knickerbocker (½)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln Fire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland Casualty	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Fire (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Liberty (.20a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Amsterdam Casualty (.67½a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire (1.60a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fire (.80)	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northeast Insurance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phoenix (2a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence Washington (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revere (F) Insurance (1.20a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island Insurance	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Paul Fire (6)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield (4½a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Accident	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Life (13)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers (16)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States & Guaranty (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Fire (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westchester (1.20a)	[illegible]	[illegible]

a Also extra or extras. eDeclared or paid so far this year. xPaid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ameren Holding	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Business Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]
Axe Houghton Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broad Street Investing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bullock Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Investment Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Century Shares Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christiana Securities Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Investment Tr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividend Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable Invest Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fidelity Fund pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fidelity Trust Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fund Investors Inc e	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Investors Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incorporated Investors Tr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Institutional Secs Group	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inst Sec Insurance Group	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keystone Custodian Funds	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Bid	Asked
B-1	[illegible]	[illegible]
B-2	[illegible]	[illegible]
B-3	[illegible]	[illegible]
B-4	[illegible]	[illegible]
K-1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lionnais Bayles Mut Fd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lionnais Bayles 2nd Fd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass Invest Tr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass Inc 2d Fd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual Invest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual Trust Voting	[illegible]	[illegible]
New England Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Colony Tr Assoc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth Fund Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarterly Income Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railway & Light Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railway & Light Sec pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republ Invest Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scudder Stevens & Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scudder Treas Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selected Ind Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Street Invest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trustees Am Bk "B"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trustees Industry Shrs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellington Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corp Tr A A mod, sec mod	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumulative Trust Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diversified Sh Cs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diversified Tr D	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foundation Tr Shrs A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fund Tr Shrs A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nation Wide Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Am Equip Tr Ctfs	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Am Tr Shrs 1933	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Am Tr Shrs 1934	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Am Tr Shrs 1935	[illegible]	[illegible]
Super of Am Tr Sh "A"	[illegible]	[illegible]
U S Elec Li & Pow "A"	[illegible]	[illegible]
U S Elec Li & Pow "B"	[illegible]	[illegible]

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
First Boston Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex-dividend. aSales prices as of 1 p. m. bBid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty Aircraft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piper Aircraft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pollak Manufacturing Co	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Rate of Record
Mass P & Lt Assoc $3 pf	25c	July 15	July 7
Phillips-Jones Corp, 7 pf	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 20
Reserve Investing Corp, 67 pf	$1	July 14	July 3

Reduced

Concord Electric Co. 60c	Q	July 15	July 3

Irregular

Beverly Gas & Electric Co. common	60c	July 16	July 7
Haverhill Elec Co	45c	July 14	July 7

Regular

Am. Vitrene Corp.	25c	Aug.	1	July 15
Atlas Powder	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Brockton Gas Light Co.	50c	Q	July 15	July 3
Concord Electric co.	10c	Q	July 15	July 3
Do Wilbur Co.	$1.50	Q	July 15	July 3
Do pf	17½c	Q	July 15	June 30
Employers Group Associates	50c	Q	July 31	July 17
Eureka Pipe L	50c	Q	July 31	July 17
Exeter & Hampton Electric Co.	$2.50	Q	July 15	July 3
Farmers Dep. N. B. (Pitts.)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
First & Merchants Nat'l Bank (Richmond, Va.)	50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Co.	50c	Q	July 15	July 3
Holly Sugar Corp	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do pf	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Intl Util pf A	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Jantzen Knit	25c	Q	July 15	July 3
Do	50c	Q	July 15	July 3
Malden Elec Co	40c	Q	July 15	July 3
Mary Dept Str.	10c	...	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
North Boston Lighting Properties $3 pf	75c	Q	July 15	July 7
Pacific Lig Corp	75c	Q	July 15	July 7
Pacific P & Lt pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Pacific Telep & Teleg pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
R R Co	$1.75	S	July 15	July 10
Plymouth N Bk (Mass)	50c	S	July 15	June 30
Sag & Manistee Lumber Co pf	$1.75	S	July 15	July 1
Schumacher Wall Bd Corp $3 pfs pf (xp)	...	...	...	...
Wakefield Tr Co (RI)	$2	S	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Washington Oil Co	40c	...	July 10	June 4

Pays 300th Consecutive Dividend

HARTFORD, Conn.—Its 300th consecutive dividend was paid to stockholders July 1 by the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. The dividend, a quarterly one, amounts to $4 a share. The company was organized in 1864, and began paying dividends in 1866. At first these were annual, then semi-annual, but over the greater part of the period they have been quarterly.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat				
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winnipeg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July Corn				
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July Oats				
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winnipeg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, Chicago				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	12.07	...	...	...	...
Sept.	...

President Takes Command Of Fight Against Inflation

Continued from Page 1

priation of $222,800,000 should be adopted, rather than the $127,070,000 FSA appropriation insisted on by the House.

'Power-Hungry' Groups

Taking his stand more emphatically in a hotly debated dispute than he has done at any time in recent months, Mr. Roosevelt said that the Senate recommendations, "however inadequate," are "infinitely better than the inadequate proposals that are being mistakenly urged on the Congress by certain selfish and power-hungry groups."

By this reference, observers took it that the President referred to the so-called farm bloc which has been holding out for parity payments of 100 or 110 per cent.

"Should resistance to these proposals persist, I am confident the people will hold those responsible to strict account," the President said.

The Roosevelt letter, which places him squarely in the thick of the current Congressional fray, was addressed to James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union; Murray Lincoln, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Farm Federation; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; John J. Luhrsen, Executive Secretary of the American Railway Labor Executives Association; L. G. Ligutti, Executive Secretary of the National Catholic Rural Life Association, and Benson Y. Landis, representing the Federal Council of Churches.

The President described the Senate recommendations for the Farm Security Administration as the "minimum" and noted that "quite properly, billions have been allocated for the financing of war industry, large and small."

"Similar balanced aid to make full use for war of our varied farm resources should not be denied."

He praised the joint appeal of the seven farm, labor and religious leaders as spelling "a new understanding and a new unity, born of war, among farmers, all three national labor organizations, and two great religious groups of men and women of good will."

"Our fighting men need this kind of unity in support of them," the President said.

"You have asked me to take this issue to the country," he said. "I think that your excellent letter has done this in large measure. I will support it and emphasize it at every opportunity."

Outcome in Doubt

Mr. Roosevelt's letter was published as national forces fighting inflation were locked in precarious battle with the ultimate outcome, like that in Libya, still in doubt.

Leon Henderson, acting commander in the battle, told a Senate Committee that if prices could be held at present levels the United States could save $62,000,000,000 on its war program in the next 20 months and a repetition of inflation of the last war would be prevented.

Mr. Henderson told reporters, after testifying in closed session, that he had arrived at this figure by computing the average rise in prices during the World War and comparing this with the even keel of prices he hopes to maintain through the OPA with full staff he has requested from Congress.

About $260,000,000 has been saved in the present war program, Mr. Henderson said, by keeping down the cost of copper; and a similar saving of $200,000,000 has been made in steel costs.

He estimated total savings on the military production program at $5,000,000,000 up to this date, and pointed out that he had butlined these figures as justification for his request to the Committee to increase OPA funds.

In particular, the Senate is deciding whether to grant Mr. Henderson the $86,000,000 in enforcement funds which the Lower House slashed from his appropriation when they reduced it to $75,000,000. The House vote was, in effect, a vote of no confidence, and indicated the view of many legislators that Mr. Henderson should be replaced as commander in chief.

On the other fronts in the anti-inflation campaign the news was not reassuring.

Dispute Grows Bitter

On the food-price front, the deadlock between Senate and House over the $680,000,000 Agriculture Department appropriation bill, involving the question of farm price parity, grew more bitter, and both houses took a three-day recess, after Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia had called the House action "contemptible."

On the tax front, all was quiet. Legislative experts are rushing into final shape the big new tax bill that the House Ways and Means Committee is going to introduce next week, aimed at inflation. But the Committee tax bill is a couple of billions short of what the Treasury asked, and Secretary Morgenthau already has used in connection with it the words "too little and too late."

On the wage front, the situation is tense. The War Labor Board is deciding whether to grant a $1-a-week wage increase for an army of steel workers employed by four "Little Steel" corporations, after listening to arguments pro and con this week. A drive to increase wages intimately affects the battle against inflation, it is agreed on all sides.

Bumper Sugar Crop Crowds Warehouses

BATON ROUGE, La., July 3 (AP)—Louisiana's Legislature sent to President Roosevelt today an appeal to relax consumer sugar rationing in the United States to make space in crowded warehouses for an expected bumper cane crop.

A resolution adopted by both House and Senate and addressed to the President, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, and other war officials said some provision must be made quickly for storing one of the largest crops in the 100-year history of the Louisiana sugar industry.

"All or practically all warehouse facilities are filled to capacity," the Legislature declared, "and the accumulation of sugar and the lack of available storage space have resulted in several refiners suspending operations.

"This condition, unless corrected, will be critical, and will probably result in the loss of thousands of tons of sugar cane now standing in the fields and the loss of large quantities of sugar."

Court Ruling Favors Officials in Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Supreme Court in a recent ruling in effect established that direct or indirect suits to oust officeholders now in the armed forces are "not in the public interest." The high court reversed a decision of the Etowah Circuit Court, which had held that Carl Q. Baxter was entitled to the office of Assistant Superintendent of Schools in the absence of Superintendent F. A. Reagan, a captain called to active service with the Alabama National Guard in 1941.

Questions regarding the status of several other elected officeholders revolved on this decision. Lieut. Gov. Albert Carmichal is now on active duty in the Army, as are Senator Preston Clayton and Representative Charles Weston, both re-elected to the Legislature from Barbour County. The latter is in Australia.

Army to Call 1-B Men For Limited Service

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Army announced intention today of starting the induction, beginning Aug. 1, of regular quotas of men placed in the deferred 1-B Selective Service class because of minor physical defects.

They will be assigned to duty with Corps Area Service Commands and the War Department Overhead Organization, and thereby release an almost equal number of fully qualified soldiers for service with task forces.

Induction, under the new standards, "will be limited to those with minor physical defects who are able to bring to the Army a useful vocation which was followed in civil life," the War Department said.

Paris Landlady Shot In Reprisal Attack

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 3 (AP)—Two bicyclists shot and seriously wounded the woman manager of a Paris apartment house in an attack which police termed in reprisal for informing German authorities on subversive activities of a tenant, reports reaching here today said.

French civil and German military law requires apartment house employees to report suspicious activities of tenants. Large rewards including money and extra food ration coupons have been offered by German officials for spying on individuals.

Additional reports from Occupied France told of the arrest of 12 youths at Deziers in a raid on a clandestine print shop where anti-German leaflets and stickers were being turned out.

Largest Airplane Propeller for U. S. Navy

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—The largest airplane propeller type in the world has been designed by Curtiss-Wright for installation on a new flying boat of the U. S. Navy it was announced yesterday by G. W. Vaughn, President of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, with the approval of the War Department.

Designed for a new twin-engined flying boat but especially suited for equipping military and naval aircraft types which operate at extremely high altitudes where the air has only one-quarter the density it has at sea level, the new propeller has three blades measuring 18 feet from tip to tip.

Axis Sub Rescues American Sailors

SANTOS, Brazil, July 3 (AP)—The dramatic imprisonment of two youthful United States sailors aboard an Axis submarine which sank their vessel in the Caribbean was told today by the crew of the Brazilian tanker Santa Maria, which arrived here with the rescued youths.

The pair said that 35 members of the tanker's crew managed to take to the seas in lifeboats, while they themselves got off on a life raft in which they drifted for several days, losing contact with their mates. A submarine approached as they were thus drifting, and it took them aboard and held them prisoners.

After three days on the submarine, the two were cast adrift again, but this time in a rubber life raft. On June 9 they were sighted by the Brazilian crew.

The Brazilians, mistaking the rubber boat for a submarine, attempted to ram it at full speed. The mistake was realized only at the last moment, and the Santa Maria was swerved away just in time.

Local Classified Advertising

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD, Village of Barnstable—For sale typical 1½-story home, over 200 years old, all original features and perfect for restoring; about 1 acre of land, large shade trees; priced to sell. Apply to C. BANGS, Barnstable, Mass.

FOR SALE
22 lots of land at Indian Mound Beach, Wareham, Mass.
J. M. Aymar, Point Independence, Mass.

HAVERHILL, N. H.—Sale or rent, furnished, 7-room house, thoroughly modern, colonial type. Particulars address J. Anna Hilliard.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
699 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge, Kir. 1943 Mass.

RENTALS SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1287 Beacon St., Brookline, Asp. 1300

VICINITY of Phila., Delaware County, Pa.—Exceptional bargain; immediate possession; practically new home in immaculate condition; single with 3 large bedrooms, 2 tile baths, powder room and a host of features only inspection will disclose; excellent transportation; $8950. Geo. I. Boyd, 206 Ballymore Rd., Springfield, Swarthmore 1433.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 606 West 113th St.—Spacious room, kitchen, bath; strictly fireproof; exceptional neighborhood; reduced to $45.00.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—3½ rms. in first class modern bldg.; conv. suburban locality; large, airy; 3 exposures; $80 per mo. 1 Sq. Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 753 Westminster Rd.—1 or 2 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; kitchen, bath, refrigeration; quiet; MA. 6-9094.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., near Tufts College—Lower 5-room apt., steam heat, combination gas and oil range; adults only. Som. 3726.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unfurnished apartment with three bedrooms; near Fourth Church; one child in family. COlumbia 4797.

COUNTRY BOARD

COLD SPRING FARM, Warren, Vt.—Excellent place for rest and recreation. Best of home cooked food. Pine shaded lawn with hammock. Piano. Radio, good reading; free parking. Phone Wilmington 22-13.

COUNTRY home, unsurpassed mountain view, near Lake Champlain; transportation; good beds. Mary Burpee, Vergennes, Vt. Tel. Addison 338.

SEA PINES Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; buses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach; gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses; individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE LAKENHURST, Oak Hill, Greene Co., N. Y.—Pleasant home, improvements, excellent food. $14-$16. Adults only. Bus stops.

VACATION in Vermont at Cedar Hill Farm in comfort and quiet. Mrs. W. R. Cooley, Montpelier, Vermont.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

REST, study, etc. food. 3 baths; loving hospitalities, beautiful sur.; open all year; restricted; $15; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY O. MARTIN, 141 N. W. 26th Ave.; phone 4-1893.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. MRS. MYERS, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License, 12 Mason Terrace, Lang. 1090

A HOME for rest and study or those needing attention; large room, private bath. 1883 Elm, Manchester, N. H. MRS. C. RUSSELL.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—9-room house, 3 porches, all improvements; business home; suitable for tearoom; ½ acre of land, garden, fruit; reasonable; no agents. Write for particulars. R. C. GRIDLEY, 511 N. Barry Avenue.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., PRACTITIONER'S office three days week; centrally located. Phone MU. 2-0919.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN HAZARIAN, 10 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 0865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 186 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

Storage for Household Goods

Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 186 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf, riding near by; $25-$35; folder; restricted clientele. MR. and MRS. ERWIN P. ENGLE, Mgrs. Box 209, Lakeside, Conn.

CAREFREE happy holiday ready for you at HIGH ACRES, Sharon, Vt.; horses to ride, outdoor swimming pool, appetizing food, luxurious beds; 100 acres glorious country; charming cottage for four also available; trains or bus met. White River Junction. Further details. Dr. Richmond.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST wishes to share her summer cabin on beautiful Massachusetts lake with business or professional ladies desiring quiet vacation. Box C-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MERRYMEETING-IN-MAINE

Century-old sea captain's home in the beautiful Camden Hills, short walk through woods to spring-fed lake, 7 miles from sea; sailing trips on Penobscot Bay; excellent cuisine; $28-$30 weekly; refined clientele; trans. to railroad. Send for circular. D. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine.

MT. JOHNSON—Address Circleville, N. Y. P. O. Box 183. Private country home for 2 or 3 adults; ideal for quiet, study. Every modern convenience, wholesome food. Moderate rates. Car meets all transportation.

SENECA, Bruce Lodge and Cottages, South Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass., Route 28—Rest in pleasant surroundings; country near seashore; warm-water bathing; European plan; desirable clientele; reservations advised; will meet trains at Hyannis by appointment. P. O. Box 44. MRS. HENRY B. HIGGINS.

SUMMER CLUB—Beautiful surroundings on large estate; hiking, swimming and relaxation for adults; music, swimming and art for young people; nursery play groups for children; monthly rates: adults from $75, resident students $100. Daycraft, Stamford, Connecticut

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-33-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Attractive room to let in private home. 15 Parkvale Ave., or call STadium 3386.

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Room for gentleman in attractive apt., screened porch; garage; $7. 5879, bus, breakfasts. 9 Adams St. Ari. 4326-R.

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Pleasant room, kitchen privileges if desired; convenient location; owner only other occupant; lovely surroundings. LAS. 2458.

BOSTON, 95 Gainsboro St.—Low rates for comfortable rooms; innerspring mattresses, showers; transients preferred. Mrs. Thomas, Ken. 1429.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave.—Attractive large single and double rooms with running water; permanent or transients. Com. 7345.

BOSTON, 398 Marlboro St.—To sublet July and August, room and private bath, 2nd floor. Call COM. 2210.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.—Accepting few guests for study and rest. Rural secluded. Over one acre of ground. Write Box D-7, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 33-26 76th St.—3 rooms, summer months, private home; Christian Scientist preferred. NE. 9-4868.

N. Y. C., 301 Central Park West (86th)—Single, homelike; facing park, near church; 8a. Telephone, ACademy 2-9434 (Apartment 4-N).

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th (14-A)—Attractive, sunny, 2 exposures, private bath; 1 or 2 women; excellent location; kitchen privileges.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Two large airy rooms, ladies only; private home; convenient to center, on bus line. Call 2-1027.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rooms with private bath, downtown; good meals; available in June and July at 1813 O Street, N. W.

SUMMER BOARD

ANCHORAGE BY THE SEA, Mattapoisett, Mass., Tel. 13—Attractive rooms with bath; also bathing beach. A. Edith Barrows.

BEAUTIFUL Bradford Inn, Keene, N. H., overlooking 18-hole golf course, offers rest and relaxation to limited number discriminating guests; $21.00 double, $25.00 single.

CAVENDISH, VT.—Ideal spot for relaxation and rest; glorious mountain view; delicious Viennese cooking; trans. to and from R. R. station, 9 miles distant. Address Rose-Anton House.

GREEN DOOR INN, Haverhill, N. H.—Permanent guests solicited; excellent rail service Boston or New York. Mrs. Hilliard.

MAPLEHURST LODGE, Milford, N. H.—Quiet, charming old New England House with airy bedrooms; conveniences; excell. of food; near village and Christian Science church; reasonable rates; bus route.

SMALL, quiet place; good food, good beds, good times; land and water sports; separate cottages; $25 and $30 per week inclusive. Write MRS. A. R. WHEELER, "Champlain Shores," St. Albans, Vt.

THE LEDGES, in the Berkshires, Cummington, Mass.—Large rooms, fireplaces, private baths; exceptional views, quiet; rates $4.50 up.

VANITY FAIR, SURRY, MAINE
Rural setting on salt water where one can spend a restful vacation; refined clientele. Recommended by Duncan Hines.

SUMMER RENTALS

AT NORTH SCITUATE, MASS., Corner Gannett and Surfside Roads—Beautifully furnished 10-room cottage, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, maid's quarters; 2 electric refrigerators, hot-air furnace; 2-car garage. Private on premises. Call Cor. 1418.

COTTAGE for rent, at Rockport, Mass., opp. Beach—3 rooms, furnished, shower, electricity, fireplace; 5 min. to stores, bus, railroad station; parking space, yard. Apply 30 King St., Rockport, Mass., or Tel. Rockport 2480.

NORTH FALMOUTH—Beautiful secluded modern 6-room cottage, directly on Catamount Bay; enclosed porch; gas kitchen; heat; 2 large bedrooms; 1 mile to village; moderate rent for long season. Gustavus Pratt, 71 Queen St., North Quincy, Mass. Fre. 0534.

SABBATHDAY LAKE, ME.—Furn. 4 rm. cottage; screened porch; elec. curry.; boat; bus line. Mrs. Forest Wallis, Poland Springs, R. F. D.

ST. CHAYHAM, MASS.—Artistic, attractive cottages; modern; fireplaces; beach; delivering. Write or call C. B. Campbell, 138 Irving Ave., Providence, R. I.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BALD HILL FARM, Conway, N. H.—Boys and girls 4-13; swimming, supervised activities; season $150; limited enrollment. Box F-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STORES TO LET

TO LET—Store with living quarters, accommodations; suitable for card or book shop; dressmaker's; ice cream or beauty parlor establishment; open court, street grade, walk-in store. Call at 61 Charles St., Boston, or phone ASpinwall 8733 for information.

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ADIRONDACKS—Furnished modern cottages on lake; reached by rail or auto; send for folder. O. A. Terry, Cranberry Lake, N. Y.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0675, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WAITRESSES over 21 yrs. of age; good hours, excellent working conditions. Apply Childs, 258 Huntington Ave., between 10-11 a.m. and 2-3 p.m.

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT in Duxbury, Mass., charming old Cape Cod cottage; 3 bedrooms, sleeping porch, guest suite downstairs, 2 baths, comfortable living room, rest house; completely furnished; easily accessible to Boston by bus and by train; with rent by month or season. Phone Mowry, Duxbury 777, after 7:00 p. m.

FOR RENT for season of 1942, house of 10 rooms, 2 baths with showers, also lavatory; ideal location in center of town; spacious grounds with shade trees and garden. For full particulars address

R. B. FORBES
14 Pair St., Nantucket Island, Mass.

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

STRONG, husky boy, 14 years old, wishes work on farm for summer. Tel. Lynn 2-8721 or write R. F. J., 1087 Humphrey Street, Swampscott, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, experienced commercial and trust accounts, income taxes, etc. offers faithful services; some stenography. Box S-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED German woman (Protestant) wishes to do light household duties for lady; small wages. Write Box V-3, Suite 1506, 306 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MATURE women desires work of any kind. Call Ari. 1062-M (Mass.). Box F-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified Advertising

LEGAL NOTICES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS—AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEEN—OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE—VIZ:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I (?) had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund, and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor, who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by the reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston it is my intention that the (8) City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz. the Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Counsel, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expenses of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings, but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying (9) it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in most if not all the daily newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report duly audited and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same (10) shall be subject to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged, and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few if any superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future and there are several public buildings among those afforded by other cities such as a zoological garden and handsome buildings therefor, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings, etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as hereinbefore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income, accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should (11) be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies in convenient pamphlet form of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the office of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the Board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care, as well as Article First of this my will, in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND HEREWITH SUBMIT THE TWENTIETH REPORT OF THE FUND—FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1941:

CITY OF BOSTON—GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND
SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1941

	Principal Account	Income Account	Total
Balance of cash in bank, January 1, 1941	$65,820.04	$ 567,070.43	$ 632,890.47
Add: Receipts:			
Proceeds from securities sold or matured	$47,000.00	$ 622,807.23	$ 669,807.23
Receipts from real estate per income account		338,087.51	338,087.51
Interest received on securities		43,200.43	43,200.43
Transfer resulting from vote of the Trustees on July 24, 1941, by which the premiums and discounts on bonds purchased are carried to the Income account (see below for entries in Income and principal accounts)	27,900.34	27,900.34	
Miscellaneous		9.36	9.36
Total receipts	$19,040.04	$1,032,153.87	$1,051,194.53
	$84,860.70	$1,619,224.30	$1,704,085.00
Deduct: Disbursements:			
Disbursements on account of real estate, taxes, repairs, etc., per income account		$ 172,582.14	$ 172,582.14
Administrative expenses		14,440.43	14,440.43
Advertising financial statement of fund		2,236.36	2,236.36
Disbursements on account of Play Spaces at following locations:			
Pitts and Hale Streets, West End		7,079.05	7,079.05
London and Decatur Streets, East Boston		12,619.33	12,619.33
Troy and Rochester Streets, South End		1,894.68	1,894.68
Miscellaneous		418.13	418.13
Disbursements on account of Bathhouse and Recreation Center at Charles River Basin		1,050.00	1,050.00
Disbursements on account of Tablets for Paul Revere Mall		74.10	74.10
Disbursements for purchase of securities	$72,000.00	3,000.00	75,000.00
Total disbursements	$72,000.00	$ 215,394.04	$ 287,394.04
Balance of Cash in Bank, December 31, 1941	$12,860.70	$1,403,830.26	$1,416,690.96

INCOME ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1941

Balance of unexpended income, January 1, 1941		$1,197,684.32
Add:		
Receipts from real estate:		
Rents collected	$254,774.65	
Taxes collected from tenants	77,458.39	
Interest collected on alterations	2,750.00	
Insurance premiums collected from tenants	2,077.04	
Water bills collected from tenants	606.63	
Amount received from insurance companies in settlement of claims for fire losses	586.50	
Amount collected on alterations	215.00	
Miscellaneous income	18.50	
Total receipts from real estate	$338,087.51	
Deduct:		
Disbursements on account of real estate:		
Taxes paid	$138,196.00	
Pay roll	16,456.66	
Repairs	13,776.09	
Insurance	3,437.50	
Fuel	3,006.63	
Water	1,898.96	
Electric light and power	1,458.61	
Expenditures for repairs made on account of damage by fire	781.18	
Supplies	518.53	
Miscellaneous	218.58	
Gas	34.68	
	$173,582.14	
Net receipts from real estate		$164,505.37
Other receipts:		
Interest on securities	$43,200.43	
Profit on sale of income securities	22,283.33	
Miscellaneous	9.36	
		$230,998.49
Deduct:		
Other disbursements and losses:		
Administrative expenses	$14,440.43	
Advertising financial statement of fund	2,236.36	
		16,676.63
Excess of receipts over disbursements and losses for the year ended December 31, 1941		$214,321.86
Add:		
Amount transferred from Principal account pursuant to vote of Trustees on July 24, 1941, representing the net amount of discounts and premiums on bonds of Principal account as follows		
Net amount amortized to December 31, 1941	$33,333.27	
Less: Unamortized bond premiums, charged to income	5,372.93	27,960.34
Balance of unexpended income available for fund purposes		$1,439,965.53
Deduct:		
Disbursements on account of Play Spaces at following locations:		
Pitts and Hale Streets, West End	$7,079.05	
London and Decatur Street, East Boston	12,619.33	
Troy and Rochester Streets, South End	1,894.68	
Miscellaneous	418.13	
Disbursements on account of Bathhouse and Recreation Center at Charles River Basin	1,050.00	
Disbursements on account of Tablets for Paul Revere Mall	74.10	33,136.29
Balance of Unexpended Income, December 31, 1941:		
Represented by:		
Cash in bank	$1,403,830.26	
Securities (at par value), per attached statement	3,000.00	
		$1,406,830.26

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1941

Balance of Principal Account, January 1, 1941		$4,005,388.41
Addition to Principal during the year ending December 31, 1941:		
Profit on matured securities	$ 503.33	
Adjustment of bond account to record securities at par value pursuant to vote of the Trustees on July 24, 1941	12,186.43	12,791.76
		$4,018,030.67
Less:		
Deductions in Principal during the year ended December 31, 1941:		
Amount transferred to the Income account pursuant to vote of the Trustees on July 24, 1941, representing the net amount of discounts and premiums on bonds of the Principal account		27,960.34
Balance of Principal Account, December 31, 1941:		
Represented by:		
Cash in bank	$ 13,800.70	
Securities (at par value), per attached statement	3,000,000.00	
Real Estate, per attached statement	1,004,210.63	$4,008,011.33

SECURITIES—DECEMBER 31, 1941

Description	Book and Par Value
INCOME ACCOUNT	
United States Treasury, 2½s, due September 15, 1972/67	$ 3,000
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT	
City of Boston 3½s, due July 1, 1942/51	$ 36,000
City of Boston 3½s, due December 31, 1943	12,000
City of Boston 3½s, due June 1, 1943/44	66,000
City of Boston 3½s, due July 1, 1945	277,000
City of Boston 4s, due July 1, 1946	52,000
City of Boston 4s, due April 1, 1947	10,000
City of Boston 4s, due April 1, 1950/52	19,000
City of Boston 4s, due October 1, 1950/53	48,000
City of Boston 3½s, due December 1, 1952	5,000
City of Boston 4½s, due October 1, 1943/53	17,000
City of Boston 4s, due October 1, 1957	5,000
City of Boston 4s, due January 1, 1958	8,000
City of Boston 4½s, due November 1, 1958	24,000
City of Boston 4s, due June 1, 1961	2,000
City of Boston 2½s, due December 1, 1972	41,000
City of Chicago 4s, due January 1, 1948	8,000
Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½s, due January 1, 1942/43	90,000
United States Treasury 3s, due June 15, 1948/46	177,000
United States Treasury 2½s, due September 15, 1948	12,000
United States Treasury 2½s, due September 15, 1972/67	72,000
Total Securities, Principal Account	$1,029,000

REAL ESTATE, DECEMBER 31, 1941

Properties	Book Value	Assessors' 1941 Valuation
138-140 Boylston Street	$ 182,000.00	$ 200,000
146-148 Boylston Street	122,000.00	145,000
190-192 Boylston Street	180,000.00	125,000
194-200 Boylston Street	400,000.00	300,000
478-480 Boylston Street	108,200.00	105,000
482-488 Boylston Street	222,700.00	215,000
77-81 State Street	725,000.00	46,000
151-153 Tremont Street	800,000.00	813,000
154-156 Tremont Street	650,000.00	725,000
197 Tremont Street	388,000.00	430,000
321 Tremont Street	370,000.00	800,000
313-321 Washington Street	770,000.00	650,000
323-327 Washington Street	485,000.00	450,000
(At executors' inventory valuation)	$4,872,400.00	$5,020,000
151-153 Tremont Street, new elevators	24,810.63	
197 Tremont Street, alterations and new elevators	50,000.00	
Total Real Estate	$4,948,210.63	$5,020,000

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
December 31, 1941

Rents, insurance, taxes, etc., charged against tenants, outstanding at December 31, 1941, applicable to the following years:

1934	$ 200.00
1935	200.00
1936	300.00
1937	398.00
1938	1,925.00
1939	24,055.71
1940	12,067.80
1941	29,244.55
Total	$69,389.85

Analysis of accounts receivable:		
Accounts placed with law department		$49,472.22
Accounts considered doubtful		7,568.13
Accounts considered good		11,939.50
Total		$69,389.85

SUMMARY OF NET INCOME AND EXPENDITURES THEREFROM FOR THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1922, TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

Net Income:		
Year ended January 31, 1923		$ 184,763.89
Year ended January 31, 1924		211,344.23
Year ended January 31, 1925		248,970.11
Eleven months ended December 31, 1925		213,534.88
Year ended December 31, 1926		273,369.74
Year ended December 31, 1927		274,037.47
Year ended December 31, 1928		294,419.84
Received from the Executors of their first and final account, to February 11, 1929		284,726.81
Year ended December 31, 1929		305,995.90
Year ended December 31, 1930		294,699.72
Year ended December 31, 1931		272,198.51
Year ended December 31, 1932		250,568.12
Year

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY KOSTAR, 84 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Bradlaw 1966.

Old Needlework made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WILL BUY anything suitable for old-fashioned houses. RICHARD R. PINE, 91 Charles St., Boston. Capitol 3948.

APPLIANCE REPAIRING

EXPERT Repairing, Electrical Washing and Sewing Machines; Radios, Record Players, Vacuum Cleaners. Delivery and pick-up service. Work fully guaranteed. CLARK APPLIANCE SHOP, Est. 1913. 26 Fairmount Ave., Hyde Park. Call Hyd 1333.

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, near North Station. Original Paintings of New England Scenes.

AUCTIONEERS

MOTOR-DRIVEN iron horse for exercising, like new. COME RIDE IT. Cost $500. Liquidation price $100. TRO. 2030. F. B. Hubley & Co., 385 Broadway, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine — chauffeur service — available for calling, touring, sightseeing

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Motor Mart, Park Sq., Boston. HUB. 7100
Repairing and Service on All Makes

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp. Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre, all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DOUGHNUTS

DO-NUTS Homemade—Delicious—Fresh Daily
Try a dozen—30c and 35c
PARAMOUNT DO-NUT SHOP, 153 Mass. Ave., Boston

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0048. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston.—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE Bedding, Carpets, Rugs. Draperies at a Saving
HOWARD L. PRIOR, 87 Haymarket Sq., Boston

FUR STORAGE

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston. Han. 5971

GARAGES

HONESDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St., Tel. 53
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline Pontiac Cars

HAIRDRESSING

WIGS, Toupees, Transformations, Curls, Hair Goods of all descriptions. Made by ROMAN. Permanents, Feather Cuts and our famous Aroma Oil Shampoo. 545 Boylston St., Boston (Copley Square). COM. 8146.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St., LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

ARGOFLEX We recommend this fine camera. Now only $44.50. Present stock not replaceable. Mail orders filled. Ralph Harris Co., 47 Bromfield St., Boston.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
36 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing
Cor. 1885
Warren S. Buzzigon, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

RUG CLEANSING BY OUR NEW PROCESS Demoths, Deodorizes and Disinfects.
9x12 Domestics $4.95, Orientals $7.95
Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing.
ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS
HIGhlands 4100 Boston, Mass.

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SING WITH JOY AND DOMINION
HELEN CRAFTS—Teacher
Special Summer Rates Six Weeks' Course
50 W. 58th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-6867

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS W ANTON 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, rebuilding and antique repairing, mattresses cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWRENCE, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 24, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7960

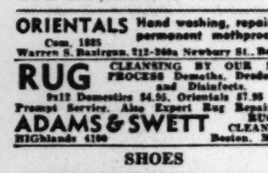
WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed.
E. B. Haw Co., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1830

Massachusetts

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4230, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

REPAIR SERVICE

Vacuum Cleaners
Radios Locks
CENTER HARDWARE CO.
4202 Washington St., Roslindale
2028 Center St., West Roxbury
16 High St., East Dedham

BOSTON—Hyde Park

IDEAL LAUNDRY
Telephone Hyde Park 1941
899 HYDE PARK AVENUE
This old established firm invites bundles from Hyde Park, Dedham, Milton, Mattapan, Roslindale, West Roxbury

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 13:30 to 1:30 and 3 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoreyrba
FOR YOUR HOLIDAY WEEK END
Our Beach and Play Shop has complete assortment
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co
TEL 4800 480 MAIN STREET

PORTER'S
for
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
224-226 MAIN STREET

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR? NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

Edgars
BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE
198 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

A Fine Food Line Since ——'Ninety-Nine
BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET
157 Main Street Phone 2900

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, Florist
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Trowbridge 8236, 9-11 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Connections to All Boats and Trains
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS
H. E. TOLMAN, Manager
Telephone 600 Maynard, Mass.
Flat Work All Ironed, 54c a Dozen
Half Large—Half Small
We do all kinds of dry cleaning
Suits $1 and up—Dresses $1 and up

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0105
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1180, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2320

Spode Patterns in Dinnerware
(the loveliest china made)
20-Piece Starter Sets from $17.35 up)
RICE & CO.
Finer Diamonds F. W. RICE Watches
350 MAIN STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

Sporting Goods
Picnic Supplies
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
289 Main Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING DYEING CO.
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

"Under the Red Tide Roof"
Summer Servicing of your car. Have it checked now.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5330

Jantzen Swim Suits and Trunks; Baseball, Tennis, Badminton and Golf Supplies; Archery and Croquet Sets, Keds and Kedettes, Raincoats
HAVERHILL RUBBER CO.
38 Main Street Tel. 1481

Mark Down on WHITE SHOES
Stock Up Now
FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 Merrimack Street

Park & Pollard Feeds
SPECIAL GOAT FEED
Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
15-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 41

HOLYOKE

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here!
Smart, New Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

CLARK'S FLOWER SHOP
466 Dwight Street Phone 3058
HOLYOKE, MASS.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

LAWRENCE

Complete Assortment of
Summer Play Clothes
for
Vacation Fun
★
Cherry & Webb's

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
2770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Native Asparagus and Vegetables

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

Take Home Some
Haines CeBrook Ice Cream
Bulk—65c qt., 35c pt.
Dairy Pack—50c qt., 25c pt.
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1702 Massachusetts Avenue Lex. 0004

PAUL REVERE SHOP
Successors to The Book Shelf
Bradlee Cards
Religious Inspiration Cards
Imprinted Personal Stationery
Dennison Goods
1937 Massachusetts Avenue

LOWELL

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LOWELL

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-9144 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

1906 1942
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell's Oldest and Best-Known Dept. Store

July Sales at
CHERRY & WEBB'S
A Month of Values
LOWELL, MASS.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co

LYNN

Children's Bathing Suits
One-piece suits of Satin "Lastex." Gold, cherry red, royal blue; trimmed with braid. Also, Jacquard Satin "Lastex" suits in royal blue, powder blue, gold and white, $2.98.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

Visit Our
Sun and Surf Shop
You'll find everything you need for the most possible fun.
Second Floor
T. W. ROGERS CO.
UNION STREET

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—FLORISTS—1942
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Service Is Our Watchword
Complete Automotive Maintenance
IVOR L. BURPEE
87 STATE STREET

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleaners. Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
43-67 Willow Street Lynn, Massachusetts

DRESS UP FOR THE SUMMER
White and Sport Shoes for All Occasions
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2772. Hours: 9 to 30 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Entire Month of July
CLOSEOUT SALE
$1.00
2.95
3.95 up
Discontinued styles of KEDETTES, ENNA JETTICKS and other brands
HIGGINS 144 Pleasant St. Malden 1487

We Specialize in
REMODELING and REPAIRING
at reasonable prices
FUR STORAGE
2% of valuation
All minor repairs free of charge
H. BROOS, Furrier (Since 1895)
17 Pleasant Street Malden 0288

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Panama, Straw and Felt HATS RENOVATED
Excellent Shoe Repairing
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
93 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0245

JULY—A Month of "Value Finds" at JOSLIN'S
Stocks of Home Front needs at their highest! Prices have been slashed to help you save! Buy MORE War Stamps Here NOW.

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
33 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
68 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MEDFORD

(Continued)

Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free Delivery—Telephone Mystic 0810

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEATS and GROCERIES
at prices that give you sizeable savings.
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
638 Main Street MELrose 2300

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
360 MAIN STREET
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEW BEDFORD

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1884
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

FRATES DAIRY COMPANY
2834 Acushnet Avenue
Grade A Golden Guernsey
Vitamin D Milk
TWO ROADSIDE STANDS:
One at the above address
The other on Rt. 138, north of Taunton

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0484. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★☆★☆★☆★☆★☆★☆★
NEWTON'S SAVING BANK
Over 100 years of financing American Homes. Today over $1,000,000 for mortgages.
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
'The Place for My Savings'
★☆★☆★☆★☆★☆★☆★

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4000 Lex. 3200 Lex. 3201 Big. 3277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
720 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
300 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1179 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses ● Hats ● Gloves
Neckwear ● Handkerchiefs
Corsets ● Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear
Furniture insurance protects all household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us today.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
49 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Bigelow 7200

NEWTONVILLE

(Continued)

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Two Summer Specials
TUSSY $1 Deodorant Cream, 50c
$1 Eau de Cologne 50c
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

KELCO GINGER ALE
PALE OR GOLDEN
Full Quart Bottle 10c
KELSEY'S MARKET
"Truly a Great Place to Trade"

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM AND SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 South Street

Semi-Annual Ready to Wear
MARKDOWN SALE
Starts Tuesday, July 7
Many garments reduced to half price.
ENGLAND BROS.

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

For REAL VALUE
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: QUIncy 0600. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
400 Quincy Avenue 39 Temple Street

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pro. 1234

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6.50
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1347 HANCOCK STREET

QUINCY

(Continued)

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center Wollaston North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1351 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 3600
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF READING
We are pleased to be doing our bit in selling United States War Bonds—moreover our friends are buying them. Keep up the good work.
Edward F. Parker, President

Have you tried our Bireley's delicious Fresh Fruit Products
Orangeade
Grapeade
Tomato Juice Cocktail
Grapefruit
SPEAR MILK CO.
37 Central St., Wakefield
Tel. CRY. 0610

"Buy Coal Now"
Percy N. Sweetser
Tel. Reading 0044
Call for advice on your heating problems

G. H. ATKINSON
Choice Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Res. 1145

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
Dog—Cat—Bird and Fish Foods
Baby Chicks and Ducks
Turkey Poults
Fertilizers—Insecticides
Land Lime—Flower and Vegetable Seeds
4 Haven Street, Reading Tel. REA. 1141

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0399

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES INC.

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 2001. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9560
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
MAGOUN SQUARE PROS. 1005
Come in and see our complete line of equipment for fishing, vacation or picnics.

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete line of Furniture and Rugs. Slip Covers Made to Order.
289 Summer St., Davis Sq. SOM. 0760

SPRINGFIELD

MAISON WOODWORTH, INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3181, Springfield, Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

SPRINGFIELD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1017, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1363 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 903 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1393 Hancock St.

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

ADRIAN SMITH
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleaners
Work Called For and Delivered
823A Main St. Tel. 4800

WELLESLEY

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—tooth-paste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square Medfield

WEYMOUTH

A Beautiful Lot of Summer Dresses at
Suzanne Dress Shoppe
Where you will find Style, Fit and Quality at attractive prices
790 Broad Street East Weymouth

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6681, 8 to 9 a. m.—4-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS of unmistakable quality
1900 2ND AVE. N.

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
Also Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-4227

White Dairy Co.
Since 1912
Dial 4-3359
621 SO. 27TH STREET

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

DELCHAMPS STORES
MOBILE, ALA.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
PENSACOLA, FLA.

HAMMEL'S
Dress Up at Hammel's

MRS. PRENTISS TROTTER
Exclusive Millinery
Bridal Veils
453 Government Street

Belmont 2215 Exchange Store
Cheerful Credit 411 Dauphin St.
HOFFMAN Furniture Company
Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4408, hours 8:30 to 12:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

YOU CAN STILL BUY

Metal Outdoor Furniture

from us as we have some left

Your last chance

FRANK TENNILLE'S FURNITURE CO.

ALABAMA'S LARGEST **HILL'S** FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

CORAL GABLES

Smart Apparel
For Daytime and Evening
Coral Gables Dress Shop
Open All Summer
2004 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

ALMA *Sanchez* HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES FLORIDA

KELLS PRESS
45 Coral Way
Unusual Printing at No Greater Cost
Phone 4-5845

La Salle
CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
2329 La Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717
We Call for and Deliver

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1469 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. O. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

Shop and Save at
B&B *Super Market*
Fancy Groceries — Western Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
JACKSON STREET

FAILING'S
The Home of Good Shoes
1113 First Street
See our new arrivals of chiffons, voiles and sheer dresses for the warm days.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. P. CROMWELL
220 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

UNDERWOOD
Quality Jewelry
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 23448 8 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-1006
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 E. FLAGLER STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Distinctive Printing
MODERATE PRICES
Towle Printers
42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
CENTER OF SHOPPING DISTRICT

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4081

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

BERT'S
GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

Rho Work Phone 5-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 8th Street Repairs

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof reconstructed warehouses, custom bonded vans, special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

GULF PRODUCTS — GULF — TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1430 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-3880

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 3-2149

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1083 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

MIAMI, FLA.

Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
5 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
it's the SMART way to save!

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 2-4949

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light Distinctive Florida Interiors
1030 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1109

The Milliner With a Talent for Your Particular Style
Mary's Hat Shop
MARY F. KEMP
161 S. E. 1st St. Urmey Hotel Bldg.

WAYMARKS in the Life of MARY BAKER EDDY
Order Your Copy Now
Cloth $5.00 De Luxe $7.50
CORDELIA'S BOOK and CARD SHOP
44 S. E. First Street Phone 3-1840

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
30 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-3822

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

Eleanor's
HOUSE OF FASHION
SUMMER DRESSES IN ALL THE NEW FABRICS FROM $1.95
Travel and School Clothes from $12.95
Huntington Building, 2nd Ave. at S. E. 1st St.
Phone 5-1589

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

Only $5.99 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3112

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
350 Main Street Phone 2231

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland Bradenton Port Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 93-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
J. H. Benes
695 First Avenue North
Phone 7183

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4137

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Sealtest
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

arman's
MARKET
Finest Quality
18 THIRD ST., NORTH

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 69-632, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

POLARS *Velvet* ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1264 939 5TH AVE.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1103-1109 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

WEST PALM BEACH

Anthony's
Complete Outfitters to Men, Women and Children
A home-owned, home-operated store since 1895
West Palm Beach, Florida

WE INVITE YOU
To See the Ingenious Use of Plastics in the
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
Limited Number on Hand
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET

BEGOR'S
Fancy Groceries—Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
Phone 6013 42nd and Broadway
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 1675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
400 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

MIDWAY BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7241-K 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
"We Top 'em all"

Chas. H. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 9730
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO S. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

Tipp's HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 2229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.
Phone Vernon 9681 Established 1925
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
317 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

THE HAMMOND *Electric* ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1599 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1102 17th Street
PHONE 320

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 76, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry* AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
PHONE 8181
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
34 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 138

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
We protect your linen in every way.
Quality First Is Our Motto.
SANITONE
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

(Continued)

MISCELLANEOUS

MONOMARK—Permanent, confidential London address; letters redirected immediately; 5/- p. a.; loyal patronage; capital £200,000. Write BM/MONO44, W. C. 1.

POST VACANT

WILTSHIRE—Comfortable home and salary offered for duration to lonely, sisters or friends (exempt military service). English or foreign, in return for housework; 3 bedrooms, sitting-room and bath in separate wing; country, reception area, rail isolated; farm produce. Box 97-1677, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TO LET

KENT—To let fully furnished, 4 berthed caravan, electric light, 2 oil cookers and heater, outside Elsan sanitation, Anderson shelter, garage in 2-3 acres land, vegetables and fruit. Apply Ewing, Monsal, Firbeck Rd., Farnham, Surrey.

England

BATH

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

Hand Bags Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHES, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

Jolly & Son Ltd.
Milsom Street, Bath
LINEN DRAPERS
FASHIONS—FURNISHINGS
FABRICS—CABINETS—CARPETS
House Decorators — Auctioneers
Estate Agents

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Peco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

THE BEXHILL COAL COMPANY, Ltd.
20 ENDWELL ROAD
TRY THIS
LOCAL COAL COMPANY
FOR ALL CLASSES OF COAL
PHONE BEXHILL 547

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1490
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M.I.M.T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Can. Bromwich 2060

BOURNEMOUTH

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen LTD
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Furzdown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for and returned. Estimates and advice free. Supervision L. T. Dowland M.I.M.E. Manager
Tyres, oil, Spares.

Tarrants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6720—6731

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1903
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4322

COLLENET & CO.
33, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2010

European Local Classified

(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9291.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

WESTON-SUPER-MARE — Comfortable self-cats, or bed, breakfast; nr. church, sea; quiet locality; moderate. Bowden, 8, Severn Ave.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON — Cooked meats, table delicacies freshly made on the premises. Phone 61268. C. H. Stocker, 68, Kyrle Road.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
82-84, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe.
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
TROWBR. WINCHESTER

ARTS and CRAFTS
FIR VALE ROAD (Opp. Grand Hotel)
Also at
The Old Smithy, Milford-on-Sea
Cordially invite you to inspect our very choice collection of useful, beautiful, and interesting articles.
A short visit to this remarkable collection of beautiful craftsmanship will soothe, rest, and comfort you amidst the turmoil of today.
TEL.: BOURNEMOUTH 3496

BRIGHTON and HOVE

CORRALL & Co. LTD. **COAL**
40, Queens Road, Brighton, Tel. 2701
71, Church Road, Hove, Tel. 2727
New Street, Basingstoke, Tel. 233
Middle Street, Petworth, Tel. 38
E. Simpson, 3 Gordon Ter., Worthing, Tel. 2782

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

METHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

23371
Buyers + Sellers of
GOOD FURNITURE
Satisfaction Guaranteed
NEWBERY & SPINDLER
29, PARK ROW
BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 26787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
and
DRY CLEANERS

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
16a WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

BROMLEY

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
38 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
66/68, LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Blinds and Curtains for Blacking Out Efficiently Installed
Cost Moderate

The MANDARIN CAFE
28 and 1A High Street, Camberley and Fleet Road, Fleet
Phones Camberley 419 and Fleet 400
Home Made Cakes, Cooked Meats, Pies, Pastry and Cold Sweets
CATERING A SPECIALITY

H. SOLOMON & SONS
Automobile Engineers
Any make of car supplied
Efficient Service
9, High St., Camberley Phone 34

ENGLAND

CAMBERLEY (Continued)

HICKMOTT & CO.
(F. W. INWOOD)
Booksellers, Printers Stationers
7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
Phone 1102

PAGE *of Camberley*
DEPARTMENTAL STORE AND FURNITURE SHOWROOMS

CHELTENHAM

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel 2733

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade and Branches
Tel. 3093
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 3071

CROYDON PURLEY and District

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1300
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities, Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens.

EXETER

BRUFORDS
Fine Old Silver and Antique Furniture, Jewellery, Silver, China and Glass, Clocks and Watches, Leather Bags, etc.
5, Central Station Buildings, Queen Street, Exeter

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

FRED CLARKE AND SON
Comfort Shoemakers — Special Fittings
AGENTS FOR DIANA MOCCASINS NIL SIMILE
91 CAMBRIDGE RD., HASTINGS Ph. 2234
Repairs in Our Own Factory

HEREFORD

Don's Goldsworthy
Costumes, Coats, Frocks
Knitwear, Blouses, Skirts
Utility Clothing
33, Broad Street Tel. 2206

KINGSTON and SURBITON

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS — HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
26 VICTORIA ROAD and 400 EWELL ROAD
Kingsbridge 2227 SURBITON Kingsbridge 0622

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Ladies', Men's and Children's Hairdressing
- Rendezvous Cafe and Silver Cafe
- Removals and Warehousing

KINGSTON 1001

NORTHWOOD

The Gingerbread House
68 Green Lane Northwood
The Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character, Individuality and Variety.
Ph. Northwood 145 Caterers of every description. Special attention to boot orders.

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
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For PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, WIRELESS and all musical needs
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ENGLAND

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(Provisions)

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(WATCHES)

SILKS — VELVETS
NECKTIES
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Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
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Spitalgasse 22
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Charcuterie fine

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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All banking transactions under best conditions

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The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

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for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 2 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

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succ. de Mme. G. Fath
9, Rue du Conseil Général
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GRAND RUE 27
Fine Chocolates and Candies
Afternoon Tea

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Best Quality Swiss handmade Ski and Mountaineering-Boots
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Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Trikotwäsche, Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyl"
"Auswahlen nach auswärts"

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Dress Goods
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Metzler
Volksmagazin — St. Gallen

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Conserves
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and you give joy
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Finest Choice

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SWITZERLAND

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FINE LEATHER GOODS
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Family Grocers
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Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
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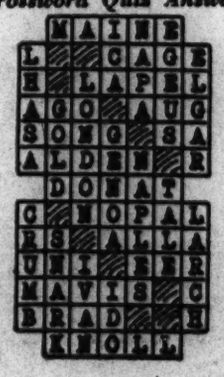
Hollywood, Arcade, Durban — " 22000
Elite Hotel Mansions, Durban — " 22000
Ladies 445 Manning Road, Durban — " 27117
Ladies 256 Church St., Maritzburg — " 2733

Crossword Quiz Answers



Union of South Africa

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Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

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Distinctive Quality and Service
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Recently Modernised
Distinctively Furnished
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High Speed Lifts — Only Modern Café — Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less — Air-conditioned Throughout
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Union of South Africa

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Also
City Meat Supply Co. — 162-165, West St. Phone 2498
Premier Butchery — 145, Church St. Phone 2575

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Miss N. Velmai
Est. 11 years — P. M. 2490

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For Men, Ladies and Children
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Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
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by
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156 N. S. H. Rd. — Edgecliffe (FM 3351)

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

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Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
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Accumulated funds exceed £73,000,000.
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" — 149 Pitt Street, Sydney

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Upholsterers
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No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq., Brisbane, Australia

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Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane.
(Head Office! (next to Mayfair Millinery Salon)
Also 226, George St. Brisbane Australia

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171 Queen Street — Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

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New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
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LADIES — GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

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Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 90
302 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F. 9022
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

G. J. GRICE LTD.
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Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator, Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Boosey-Hawkes Band Instruments.

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BROTHERS LIMITED
Queen Street Brisbane
Music Most Lovable

F. TRITTON [PTY.] LTD.
Complete Home Furnishers and Interior Decorators
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Best for Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc.

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Sandgate Rd., Nundah
Brisbane, Australia
Phone MY 6498
GOWERS FOR GROCERIES

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
113 King William Street, Adelaide

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square — C 6650

SEE NEXT PAGE

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE
(Continued)

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE—MARINE—MOTORS—GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

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GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
W. G. DERRICK
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie Street, Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

BELMONT BAKERY
Procera and Wholemeal Breads a speciality, also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
H. A. TOMKINS
High St., Belmont Phone 2122

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Geelong's Busiest Drapers

W. STOTT PTY. LTD.
Watch and Diamond Specialists
Moorabool Street, Geelong
PHONE 1508

MELBOURNE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST., MELBOURNE

Plant Quality NOW Flower Seeds
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
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Price 3/6, posted 4 extra
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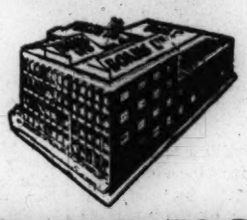

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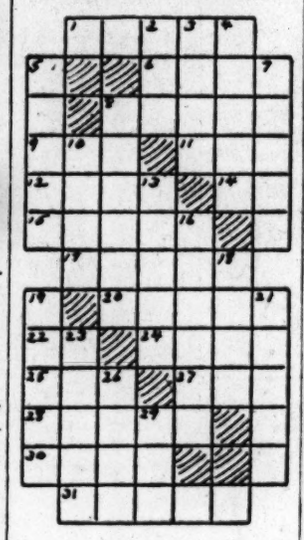
Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is northeasternmost State of the Union?
6—According to Lovelace, iron bars do not make what?
8—What is that part of a garment which is turned back?
9—Past.
11—The gladiolus is birth flower for what month (abbr.)?
13—What is a ditty?
14—What is a symbol for samarium?
15—Who is "the dexterous writer of letters" in "Courtship of Miles Standish"?
17—Who had title role in the movie "Goodbye, Mr. Chips"?
20—What is any prickly pear?
22—Rupees (abbr.).
24—What is Mme. Naulmova's first name?
25—Designating a plain weave.
27—What is a noun suffix denoting "one who deals in"?
28—The song thrush is called what?
30—What is a small, wire nail?
31—What is a little round hill?

Down

2—What is a city of Peru?
3—What city of California is on river of same name?
4—Who is father of Hermia in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
5—What city of Tibet is sacred to Buddhists?
7—Oratorio "Dream of Gerontius" was composed by whom?
9—Where was Samuel Coleridge-Taylor born?
10—A chryselephantine statue would be made of ivory and what?
13—What city of Italy is at head of gulf of same name?
16—Aquarium of what Italian city is celebrated throughout the world?
18—Fictitious account is what?
19—What is the soft part of bread?
21—What tree yields Venice turpentine?
23—Lewis Carroll wrote of the hunting of what creature?
26—What was first name of Turgenev, Russian novelist?
29—What is name of an artificial language?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Wood and Water

The pressure effect of the swelling of wood resulting from contact with water is over 200 pounds per square inch. No completely waterproof treatment for wood has as yet been found.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a One-Pound Mass Can Be Made to Weigh 125 Tons?

An ordinary string might be strong enough to hold a one-pound rock suspended without danger of breaking. But if more and more rocks were suspended from that string, the total weight would sooner or later be sufficient to break the string.

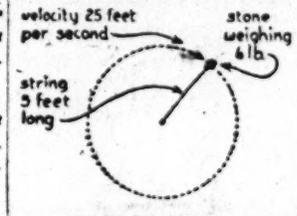
On the other hand, if the one-pound rock is whirled about on the end of that same string, centrifugal ("center flying") force is added to the weight of the rock, and if the rock is whirled fast enough its pull will become so strong as to break the string, just as though more stones had been added. Thus centrifugal force may be said to add to the weight of an object.

A very special device for whirling substances at high speeds has recently been developed. This device, known as an ultra-centrifuge, revolves at a speed of 60,000 times a minute. The outer rim of the 7-inch rotor travels at a speed of some 1,200 miles an hour, or about 1¼ times the velocity of an ordinary 22-caliber rifle bullet.

As a result of this enormous velocity, a centrifugal force of about 250,000 times that of gravity is created, under which circumstances a mass weighing normally but a single pound would weigh 250,000 times as much, or 125 tons.

This tremendous force is sufficient to separate, according to their relative weights, the molecules contained in a liquid. The liquid to be studied is placed in a small cell near the rim of the rotor. This cell has a transparent quartz window through which the observer may watch the effects of centrifugal force.

In spite of the high speed at which the rotor spins, the cell can be made to seem to stand still by means of a stroboscopic light which flashes on for the tiniest fraction of a second each time the cell window is in line with the corresponding window in the massive steel chamber which encloses the rotor.



The ultra-centrifuge may be used in the study of the molecules of such substances as cellulose, rubber, glue, resins, and starch, and in the field of colloid chemistry in general. —W. P. Keasbey.

On The Declaration of Independence

H. Armstrong Roberts

It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood; but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both.

—Daniel Webster

In Lighter Vein

Of Course

"I know a man who can grab Joe Louis right under the chin, stretch him out, and make him like it."

"Aw, come off! Who is it?"

"His barber."—Grit.

Not Described?

A German radio commentator has been quoted as having reported that United States planes carried out the attack on Japan from the air base Shangri-La, "which was not otherwise described by Roosevelt."—Editor and Publisher.

Desirable Addition

Helen, aged 5, came home from school filled with talk of a new little girl who had a metal band around her teeth. Helen thought it a delightful addition, and said to her mother:

"Couldn't I have a bracelet for my teeth, too?"

Give Him Time

The six-year-old was teaching her smaller brother, Dick, how to sketch a horse.

Dick finished the outline with a few flourishes, and began enthusiastically to fill it in with green crayon.

"But that's not right," said sister, looking at his work. "You never saw a horse that was green."

"Oh, this one isn't ripe yet," explained the little boy.

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.

This Scotch poet never ploughed a field nor reaped the grain on his father's farm without a small volume of verses tucked in his pocket. He read hungrily during any odd moment he might have to himself during the day, and at night spent a good deal of his time writing his own verses. His tender love for living things is shown in most of his works.

(Score ..... 100)

At one time he received a hundred dollars for a book of verses, a single copy of which now would be worth thousands of dollars. With this money he went to Edinburgh where the fashionable people made a great fuss over him for awhile, but in their fickle way soon forgot him. This experience increased his devotion to the common Scotsman.

(Score ..... 75)

He is known as one of the best lyric poets who ever lived and all his verses carry with them the charm and atmosphere of his native Scotland, many of them depicting his unfailing belief in the common man. He is by turn deeply serious, tenderly sweet, and rollickingly humorous. He wrote many patriotic songs during his day, but is better known for such gems as "To a Mouse," or "The Cotter's Saturday Night."

(Score ..... 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page.)

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K. Parris

Something Extra

Birmingham, Ala.

The elderly, neatly-dressed woman sat in a darkened corner of the bus depot, clasping and then unclasping her hands. To the young woman who watched, it was apparent that she was in difficulty, for her eyes betrayed the traces of tears. Yet she made no attempt to tell her predicament to others.

After a while, the young woman walked over to the corner. She said, "Forgive me if I'm intruding, but you are worrying very much about something. Is there anything that I can do to help?"

The elderly woman lifted her head and tried to smile.

"I'm sitting here trying to think my way through a problem," she replied. "I've lost my purse, My ticket and my money were in it."

"Are you traveling far?" she was asked, and she said, "I'm going to Kentucky," and named a small town. "You see, I'm not used to traveling. But I've been to see my boy in the Army. I just had to see him."

Asking her to wait, the young woman left for a minute or so. Returning, she held out a ticket, a dollar in change, and for the sake of the other's pride, a card containing her name and address.

A package came to the young woman some eight days later, along with a letter. In the letter was the borrowed money, including the price of the ticket, in the package a pair of pillow cases, made and embroidered daintily by hand.

Who Is This?

Answer: Robert Burns.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD knoweth the days of the upright: and their inheritance shall be for ever.—Ps. 37:18

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That's Another Story*

By LE PELLEY

A FIRE GOING A PLACE SET AT THE TABLE
REMINDS ME OF GOLDILOCKS AND THE THREE BEARS
I HOPE THE RESEMBLANCE ENDS THERE
OH-OH...
WHAT DO YOU MEAN "OH-OH"?
HE'S SEEN SOMETHING
A LADDER THERE'S A ROOM UPSTAIRS !!
I'm NOT VERY GOOD AT CLIMBING LADDERS...
NOR I.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Wish the Boss Was Here to Lend Me His Stilts!*

By RODGERS

SNIFF
SNIFF
Today the man who is to train dogs for the army arrived in camp along with a dozen or so dogs. And, would you believe it? Every one of the dogs was twice as big as I—
Except those that were even larger than that!
"WOW!" I thought to myself. "If I'm going to be a member of that group I'll have to keep on my toes every minute."
Rodgers
Yes, sir! And then some!

The Adventures of Waddles—"... *With Liberty and Justice for All*"

By THE HAGERS

Each year on Independence Day
Our country's emblem I display.
This year its stripes wave in the breeze
In distant lands, on foreign seas.
Its stars shine with a steady light,
And prophesy the end of night.
Once more 'tis leading you and me.
Let's follow it to victory!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Facing It

For Americans, and possibly even for the people of Britain, the light thrown on Libya by the House of Commons debate was of greater immediate interest than the vote of confidence for Mr. Churchill. It was with bitter, unpalatable facts that the Prime Minister won Parliament, adding as he said, muddles and mismanagements to his earlier offering of "blood, toil, tears, and sweat."

The essence of the story is that the British and their Allies had a numerical superiority in men, tanks, and guns when the latest fight for Libya began in May, that they failed to make effective use of their forces, lost "upwards of 50,000 men" and vast quantities of material and equipment, and "suffered a recession of hopes and prospects" that has transformed the whole face of the war throughout the Mediterranean area.

The account gives little assurance of success in the present battle for Egypt because it admits greater losses than heretofore reported and leaves unanswered the question as to whether British generalship has learned from its mistakes in Libya. Those mistakes, rather than any "too little, too late" condition, seem to explain what has happened. The stories of the loss of 230 of the best tanks in one day and of the sudden and totally unexpected fall of Tobruk are enough to show that the first responsibility for defeat rests on Generals Ritchie and Auchinleck.

But if the figures on the amount and quality of equipment sent to Egypt are correct, they lend hope for the struggle now in progress to block the Nazis from the Nile. Much of it must still be available and can be used by reserves and reinforcements now coming up. And British generals who in Libya appeared too slow to keep up with General Rommel may now be closer to the fighting and quicker in their tactics.

Mr. Churchill said it was for the Commons to decide whether defeat was due to "faulty direction of the war" for which he took full responsibility or to the "terrible hazards of battle." Obviously Parliament did not wish to blame him for leaving decisions on the field to the generals. Nor could it be sure somebody else could choose successful generals.

Mr. Churchill argued eloquently the necessity of showing confidence in a general in charge on the ground. Equal logic dictates confidence in civilian leadership so long as it is in office or shows a reasonable record of overall competence. On this ground apparently Parliament overwhelmingly felt Mr. Churchill deserved its support.

The result does not mean that no changes will be made either in the military or political fields. Hard as is the task of finding successful generals, one method is to drop unsuccessful ones, as Lincoln did through three weary years. Something more than Mr. Churchill's euphonious "hazards of battle" has been affecting some military men in all the Allied forces. There is still too much "brass-hatism" and traditionalism. The same qualities have sometimes been apparent in the British Government. While respecting his stanchness in standing by his generals and political assistants, his own people as well as their allies must hope that Mr. Churchill will give more voice and place to men with vigor and imagination.

Sky Scanners

The number of volunteer airplane spotters in the United States is a military secret. There are hundreds of thousands of men and women from the Canadian border to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific who give two or more hours a day to this service of their country. Many older Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls and 4-H Club members are taking their turns at the posts.

A recent letter from Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding the Army Air Forces, to Brig. Gen. John K. Cannon of the First Fighter Command stresses the value of the sky scanners to the Nation's defense. He said:

> It is sometimes hard for a ground observer to realize the importance of his duty when there is little or no activity and when the threat of enemy air attack is remote. It is essential that each and every observer in your elaborate system fully understands that the value of an aircraft-warning system is dependent upon its readiness before the raid appears.

The airplane spotters are doing an essential job quietly and efficiently. On countless hilltops, in churches, schools, fire lookout towers, lighthouses, and other places, they keep their vigil twenty-four hours a day.

Dealing With Intrigue

The trial of the eight enemy agents who landed in the United States from a submarine promises to steer a sane middle course between two shoals of emotionalism which have appeared just under the surface of public opinion. Appointment of a Military Commission for the trial indicates that there will be no "softness" in dealing with this case. On the other hand, the careful preparations for the trial exhibit a regard for human rights under law which is a touchstone of democratic civilization.

Neither those who shrink from imposing drastic penalties on individuals who have identified themselves with evil forces, nor those who would like to see Americans emulate Nazi casualness with human life will be pleased with the plans for this trial. These plans point to the possibility of a death-sentence for the guilty; they preclude resort to such loopholes as might have been found through a civil trial; but they make no provision for satisfaction of blood lust.

Fair but stern measures, and a minimum loss of time in disposing of such cases, are called for by the type of emergency that faces the United States. The conviction of Max Stephan of giving aid and comfort to the enemy by sheltering and entertaining a fugitive Nazi prisoner in Detroit, and the authoritative reports—more fantastic than fiction—of a spy plot operating in the Caribbean, are waking Americans up to the dangers of enemy intrigue in their midst.

Better Kinds of Rubber

There is no longer much question that the rubber shortage in the United States is serious. The rubber salvage campaign has helped meet military needs but has not provided much encouragement for civilians.

Yet forward-looking Americans will not moan about the situation or think of rubber merely in the terms in which they have known it. Rubber no longer means to the chemist merely what used to be called caoutchouc, gutta percha, or even latex. Instead it is a name for a whole class of materials, resembling natural rubber, which have come out of his research.

For years chemists sought merely to make artificial rubber, synthetic rubber, ersatz rubber, a substitute for rubber, or find some new plant—such as goldenrod, milkweed, or guayule—from which it could be taken.

But that research has led to a broader outlook. Already some of the synthetic rubbers have useful qualities which natural rubber does not possess. Rubber in many uses deteriorates rapidly; sun, acids, oils, or idleness ruin it, or the folds of a rubber raincoat begin to stick to each other. But raincoats, for example, are being made which are impervious to sun or acids and do not get either brittle or sticky.

The chemists seldom fail to develop something better than the model with which they started. Much of our industrial development has resulted from new products and new chemical methods.

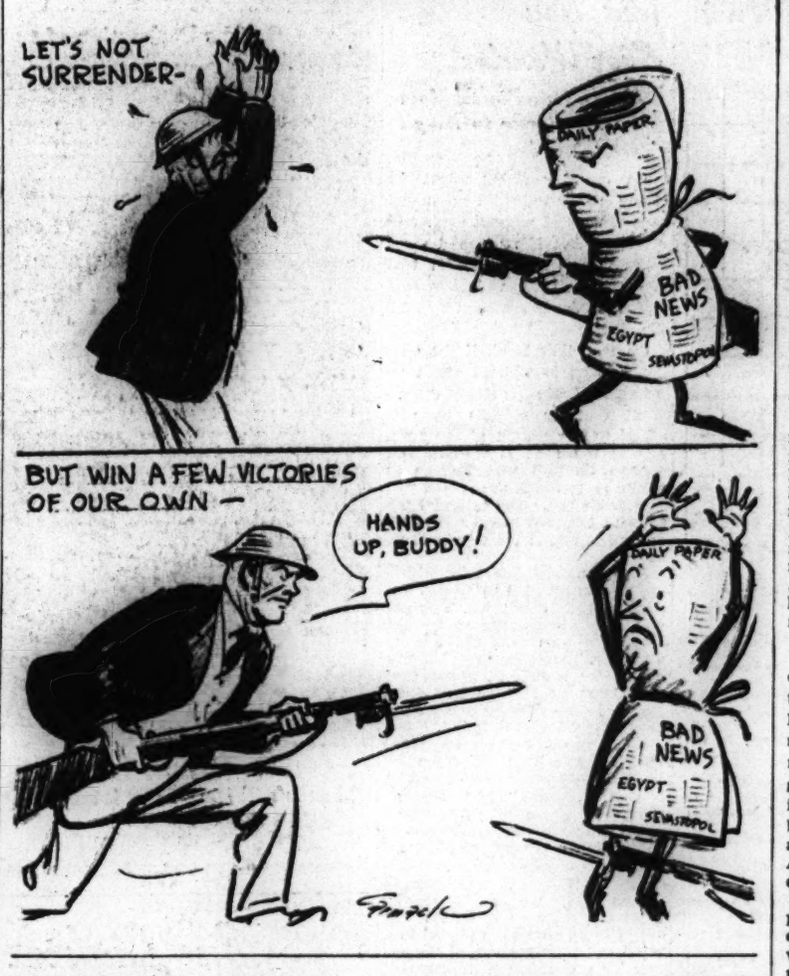
Before the first World War, the best laboratory glass came from Bohemia. The war cut off that supply. One product of the resultant research was pyrex glass. Glass ovenware followed. The newest laboratory glass, which soon will be in common use, can be heated to redness and dropped into ice water without cracking, according to reliable statements. Glass has become the name not of a single product but of a whole class of materials made according to formula to meet requirements of desired uses.

Improvements in dyes have gone far ahead of the German aniline dyes which were missed so much in 1914. Nylon and rayon are proving there need not be shortages in some "silks." Some synthetic rubbers took the place of natural rubber in gasoline hose, for sheathing electric cables, making gaskets for machinery, and in other uses simply on the ground of desirability rather than availability.

So, inconvenient as it may be now to try to conserve rubber tires, rubber hose, rubber gloves, and rubber bands, we may reasonably expect that one ultimate result will be a wide variety of kinds of rubber serving more uses, more plentifully and more efficiently than "india rubber" has ever done.

No one ever thought that the time would come in America when the profession of dump-picking would be elevated to the rank of the most highly patriotic civilian calling.

On the Home Front



Will They Build a Flying Automobile?

Will West Coast airplane makers, having been introduced to the automotive concept of mass production, turn a calculating postwar eye on the automotive market? And will Detroit, knowing how to make planes, continue to make them for the expected booming postwar market? The problem is a pretty one.

Whatever happens, the public is likely to be a gainer. An automobile incorporating the lightness, strength, aerodynamics, and power of a plane would be wonderful. Planes having the simplicity, reliability, and low cost of automobiles would be equally stupendous. Both prospects are something to give one a lift in moments when the gas rationing, tire saving and what not grow troublesome.

Somebody remarked the other day that with the enormous production of plastics, aluminum, magnesium, and other newer substitutes for iron and steel, it will be easy to make drastic yet economical changes in the design of cars. Transparent plastic tops, as well as windshields, are not an impossibility. Flexible fenders that will remove their own dents are feasible. Colors integrated with the body materials, hence fadeless and long-lasting, are not too far in the realm of dreams. With light-weight, small air- or liquid-cooled engines, whether in the rear of the car for easy vision, or in front for easy riding, performance should attain peaks not heretofore approached.

* * *

For years we have speculated on the coming air age. The Sunday supplements have been crammed with artists' conceptions of suburban hedge-hopping helicopters for a good many more years than we have had helicopters. Igor Sikorsky made one down in his Connecticut factory a couple of years ago. It's pretty crude. There are quite a few imperfect things about it; but it flies, and Mr. Sikorsky has ideas for its improvement.

The helicopter has propeller-like vanes, much as has an autogiro, and the fact that these must be in very delicate synchronization precludes, so far, their being folded up. Thus, at this stage of the game, a helicopter cannot be stored in any such conveniently-sized shelter as a garage. But the day is coming when it will be, and with it the day of roof-top landing fields and helio-garages in the cities.

A natural concomitant is that people will live further out from the towns. Country living and city working will become a fact, even as now it is a trend.

* * *

Does it sound fantastic? Well, in 1917 who would have believed a forecast that by 1942 the United States would have 23,000,000 automobiles capable of travelling upwards of a mile a minute over 556,000 miles of surfaced roads?

There certainly doesn't seem to be any dearth of opportunity for either cars or planes in the postwar world. Everybody talks of air transport. It is disclosed that the big Douglas bomber, the B-19, can carry twenty tons, or as much as a freight car; while Glenn Martin talks of easily carrying eight tons of cargo to Europe at 300 miles an hour. The surface of such possibilities has scarcely been scratched.

When mankind can lower the barriers he has erected against free trade and pleasant communication, he can begin to make optimum use of his new ideas in transportation. It isn't a prospect that needs in any way to be feared.

ROBERT R. MULLEN

The Bookshelf

Decision Reviewed

The story of THE TRAGIC CAREER OF COMMODORE JAMES BARRON (New York: Coward-McCann. $1.50) deals with America's first Pearl Harbor, though the affair Paul Barron Watson writes about did not hit us so hard as what happened in Hawaii. In 1807, Commodore Barron was ordered to the Mediterranean station in the U. S. S. Chesapeake, to suppress the pirates of Tripoli. Passing the Virginia Capes he was stopped by H. M. S. Leopard, which sent a lieutenant aboard with a letter from Admiral Berkeley demanding the right to search and to seize certain seamen suspected of being British deserters.

Commodore Barron refused to let the Leopard take any men out of his ship. The Leopard opened with her broadsides at easy range. In those days it took some time for a ship to clear for action. Chesapeake was not ready. For fifteen minutes Leopard poured broadsides into her. Barron waited until one gun could be fired back and then struck his flag. Commodore Barron was court-martialed, found guilty on one of four charges and suspended without pay for five years.

The author tries Barron over again. On the face of it, this appears to be a futile undertaking. After all, the captain of the Leopard had his way, and he gave Barron what must seem like sufficient time to be ready. The author does not tell us, but naval history records that when Barron passed outside the Capes the British ship was maneuvering in a manner which made it plain she was "laying" for the Chesapeake. There is no way of disguising such intentions in sail ships. The British captain had the weather gauge. His gun ports were triced up and the guns run out. His crew was at quarters. Did Commodore Barron think the lieutenant of the Leopard was coming aboard for tea?

But that there were extenuating circumstances is proved by the findings of the court. Mr. Watson makes the most of these. The charges against Barron were (1) negligently performing the duty assigned to him, (2) neglecting, on the probability of an engagement, to clear his ship for action, (3) failing to encourage in his own person his inferior officers and men to fight courageously, (4) not doing his utmost to take or destroy the Leopard.

The court exonerated Barron of all but the second charge.

We believe the majority of readers will concur in the judgment of the court. Even on such evidence as the author can hardly have assembled to affect unjustly the name of the man his book attempts to defend, it is not plain how Barron could escape conviction of the charge of "neglecting to clear his ship for action." But Mr. Watson tries to show that Barron should have been absolved on this point, too.

We doubt whether "most persons" today would dismiss this as a technicality in the light of what happened last December in Hawaii. In reporting evidence of neglect on the part of the two service commands at Pearl Harbor, the Roberts Commission did not rest its judgment on the question of whether or not the country was at war with its attackers.

H. T.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Admirals Surrender

Something comparable to the invention of gunpowder has taken place in our day: the triumph of the airplane over the battleship. The formal acknowledgement came in the announcement that the new $8,500,000,000 navy construction bill contains not a dime for "dreadnoughts," but provides for 500,000 tons in new aircraft carriers.

Thus passes the day of the dreadnaught as the backbone of the fleet. There is no longer an argument as to the relative merits of warplanes versus battleships; the warplanes have won, hands down.

It is not easy for amateur strategists to comprehend all the problems involved, even with such a contemplated striking force, in carrying the war directly against Japan. The advantages of land-based aviation, when we take the offensive, will rest with the Nipponese. But we may have land-based aviation ourselves, in Siberia and China, when the time comes, and the carriers now building and planned would mother thousands of bombers and fighters with the fleet.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

The War Comes to American Women

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

Pioneer days are returning and American women are taking their place beside men in defense of their country. The many statues of "Pioneer Women," which one meets as he travels about, are among the most striking and inspiring memorials in the United States. They glorify one of the historical factors chiefly responsible for making this Nation different from most others. And what the pioneer women contributed was not only order, but also bravery and extreme fortitude. Now that role has come anew. All loyal American women are on the way to enter their Nation's service.

I have just received a first letter from a very small girl living in a distant town, and in it she says, "We all have to get up earlier now, for mother is teaching, too. We put up four lunches every morning and all of us leave the house together. Sometimes mother has to get a neighbor woman to look after me." Teachers have become scarce in Marjorie's town; so her mother has been drafted, in a way. That early morning picture is being repeated in one form or another in most American towns. More families are leaving home together each morning than ever before in our history.

* * *

There is no age limit to this mobilization of women. As I travel to and fro, one of the commonest groups I see is that of baby, little brother or sister, mother and grandmother. It is beginning to look as though the most indispensable person in America is grandmother. The young people are placed in various classifications from 1-A down, but the grandmothers, it seems to me, are all 1-A. As a matter of fact some are Triple A, because they have several lines of grandchildren to help look after.

During this very week, as a young newspaper colleague of mine serves in a very difficult area, his wife is confined at home with a new baby, and grandmother has hurried from another State to look after baby's very energetic little brother. Another acquaintance of mine in the ranks of mobilized grandmas is looking after a three-year-old granddaughter and a three-months-old grandson, because daughter rushed away to send son-in-law to a distant task. And these cases are among the easiest. Many grandmothers care for children whose mothers are engaged in regular war work.

Women already are active in many branches of war production. In most buses in which I have ridden to and from war plants I have noticed women. In every war production center, one meets women badge wearers. In the thousands of congested "trailer cities," housing construction workers on war projects, women abound, and

many of them have to work harder at keeping house than their husbands at putting up the plants.

In some places, also, one notices special encampments for women alone. These are usually for girls working in ordnance plants situated some distance from cities. Often such girls handle the most powerful explosives, and the camps in which they live are near the powder, T.N.T. or shell-loading factories. It is needless to say that these girls are under constant supervision and subject to a triple strain; they are in constant danger, are far from home and are segregated in rather lonely dormitories. They are really like soldiers. If they desert their jobs they may be placed on an industrial blacklist.

A large number of women are engaged in making airplanes, some are welders, many work in munition plants, thousands are taking courses in practical mechanics; they are truck drivers, bus drivers, street-car conductors and they are employed by the scores of thousands in such war enterprises as the textile and clothing-making industries. They work by the hundreds of thousands on the farm. This writer has found no such intense social sentiment in America as the indignation some farmers feel toward "laborers who work on a forty-hour basis" and toward some "city women, who do not work at all," while their own wives and daughters "work from dawn till dark."

And it can be stated very positively that the war work of American women has barely begun. In the many centers of war industry which this writer has visited, he has been thrilled to find a stupendous volume of effective work being accomplished, but in most places the plants have not yet begun full production. Indeed, the construction of some of them has barely started. Our output in June was very encouraging, but it is only a beginning; we are still in the period of plant conversion and plant building. As these prodigious establishments, situated in every State, move toward 100 per cent output, with men and women working night and

day, they will attract workers as a myriad pipes drawing in water. Our war industry will be as the Mississippi with its hundreds of tributaries; it will draw employees from farm, village, town and city.

During a part of the past year there have been as high as twenty tool-making jobs for every expert tool-maker. The jobs have been crying out to the master workmen. Soon, in every line of production, jobs will be calling like that. There will be demands such as Americans have never dreamed of.

It is estimated that by the end of the year almost three times as many workers as are now engaged will be required. In addition to that, 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 men may be in the armed forces. Also decidedly more will be needed on the farms. Three thunderous calls will ring out over America: one from the fighting forces, one from the factories, one from the farms. Those calls can be satisfied only by a tremendous response from women. Some experts believe that 5,000,000 women will be needed in industry alone.

These demands will put a demand on American women, which they haven't experienced since the Revolutionary War. Let it be recalled, in addition, that as they are being required to do all this extra work, they also have to look after more babies than have ever been recorded in America before. To an unprecedented extent women are needed in homes, in educational and social activities, in industry, in the army.

* * *

It is very regrettable that as women are called upon to assume all these extra burdens, they face the terrible effects of a nation's dissoluteness. A growing lack of temperance and restraint deprives both men and women of strength and stability at a moment when they most supremely need these attributes. Intemperance, which is rioting through our land, is just as destructive of fighting stamina as rebellion in an army or mutiny on a ship.

Anyone with eyes to see and ears to hear cannot but note it. Let one visit the Boston Common, let him meander through Providence, push his way through the crowded streets of Washington, visit Tulsa's squares at midnight, watch the late crowds at Little Rock, stroll along the University grounds at Madison, Wisconsin, or tarry a moment between night shifts at Wichita. He sees America drinking much of its strength away. He sees crowds of girls fluttering through the streets as moths about a flame.

It is sad that as noble American pioneer women raised womanhood to the highest position it ever reached, other American women have degraded it. Self-indulgence became almost a mark of Americanism. We were known as a people of wild music, wild dances, coarse theatricals, vulgar stories, and many Americans were proud of that. It was considered a sign of modernity.

For the terrible "cause" of Nazism, many German girls went without frills and cosmetics and butter, and we ridiculed them, glorying in our luxuries. Now we are paying the price of selfishness, irresponsibility, lethargy. It is written in lurid, uneven letters by bright lights in every city.

Noble, gracious, high-principled women helped make America and were its glory. Noble, gracious, high-principled women must now help save America.

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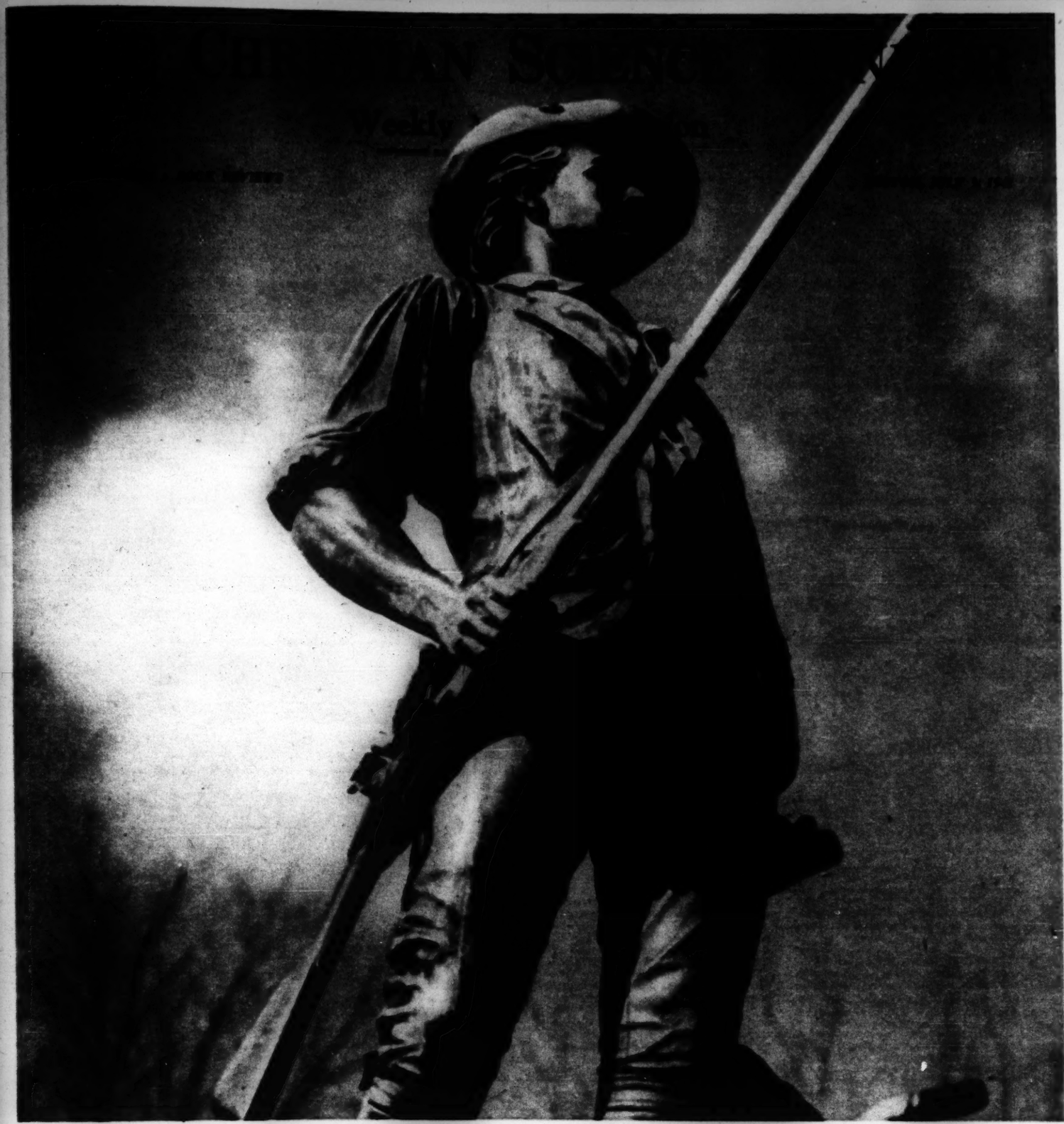


MINUTEMEN (THEN AND NOW) FIGHT TO LEAVE THEIR CHILDREN FREE

"The Minuteman," by Daniel Chester French. Statue at Concord, Mass. Photo by Egone

Independence Declared Anew

By R. H. Markham

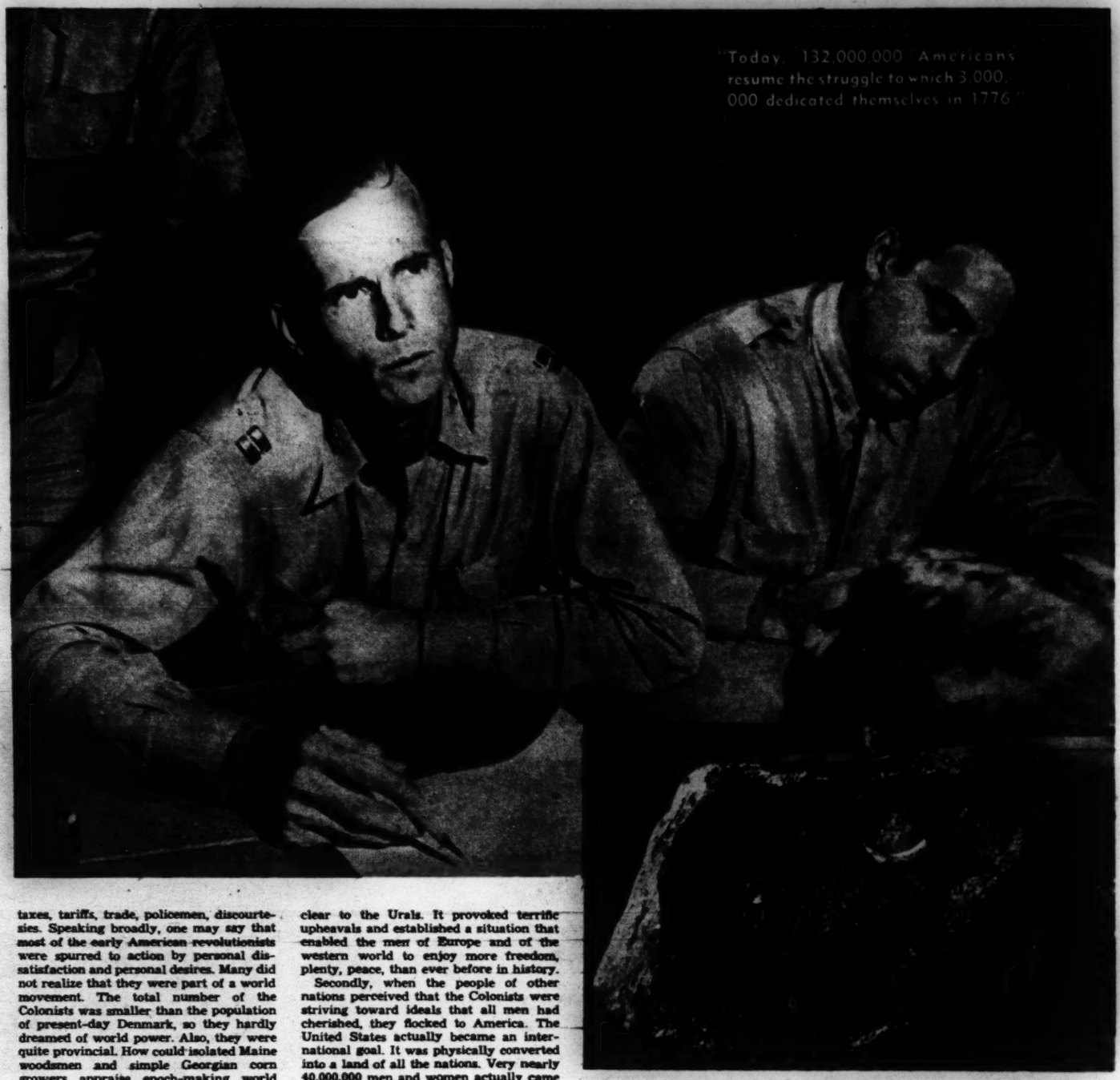
PROBABLY no Fourth of July anniversary in American history has been so near the original in significance as the one we are about to celebrate. That is because of the international aspects of that first struggle and of the one we have now undertaken.

Both may be considered parts of a single world revolution. America's war of 1942 is, very specifically, a continuation of what was begun in 1776. It is a defense against a counter revolution.

That fact is often ignored. Ordinary men, in carrying out specific tasks, seldom realize what may be the historical importance of their acts. Most people and most peoples at most times tend to be isolationist in outlook. They prefer that policy. It seems the easier way. It is the selfish way. "Isolationism" is not peculiar to Americans; it is a human trait.

Most men and women in the Thirteen Colonies felt quite isolated from one another. It can be stated very positively that most of the Colonists were not eager to launch a war against England. They hoped for a solution "short of war." If there had been a contemporary Mr. Gallup to ask them whether or not they wished a bloody seven-years' war with England, undoubtedly he would have been able to report, "80 per cent of the people are against war." Then Tory leaders could have used that in speeches. Probably they did, anyway, even without a poll.

But the war came—because of little things, such as tea,



Associated Press Photo; Charles Phelps Cushing

THE MINUTEMEN ARE READY NOW, AS THEY WERE THEN

Capt. James F. Collins (Left) Tells How He Led an Aircraft Squadron Attack on a Japanese Plane Carrier Off Midway, on June 12. Tribute to the Revolutionary Minutemen (Above), Lexington, Mass.

taxes, tariffs, trade, policemen, discourtesies. Speaking broadly, one may say that most of the early American revolutionists were spurred to action by personal dissatisfaction and personal desires. Many did not realize that they were part of a world movement. The total number of the Colonists was smaller than the population of present-day Denmark, so they hardly dreamed of world power. Also, they were quite provincial. How could isolated Maine woodsmen and simple Georgian corn growers appraise epoch-making world forces?

But they acted and their deeds were of supreme international importance. Though motivated by such small considerations as restrictions on commerce and the tariff on tea, they were really starting a movement for the whole world. Without any exaggeration, one may say that the battles they fought were for all the peoples. Some of the Colonists realized that and gave marvelous expression to it in the Declaration of Independence. The authors of that document knew that the truths they were proclaiming applied to all men and women, just as much as to the settlers along the Atlantic seaboard.

Those revolutionary ideals were essentially as universal as the visions of the Hebrew prophets or the beatitudes. And that was immediately appreciated by freedom-loving men and women in other lands. They realized that American Minutemen were fighting for them; they saw that Bunker Hill was their hill. And at once they made that an international war. Irish, Germans, French, Poles, Dutchmen gave the Colonists very vital aid. All fair records, indeed, show that their help enabled America to win the war.

It was an international victory, a triumph for free men everywhere, and its results were, most emphatically, international. In a twofold sense. First, it immediately influenced the whole of Europe, clear to the Urals. It provoked terrific upheavals and established a situation that enabled the men of Europe and of the western world to enjoy more freedom, plenty, peace, than ever before in history.

Secondly, when the people of other nations perceived that the Colonists were striving toward ideals that all men had cherished, they flocked to America. The United States actually became an international goal. It was physically converted into a land of all the nations. Very nearly 40,000,000 men and women actually came over here to settle.

As a result of that first Fourth of July, America went to Europe and Europe came to America. There is no aspect of our history more strikingly clear than that. There is certainly no nation in all the annals of men so completely international as that of the United States; in origin and basic ideals. In our veins flows the blood of the peoples; our dream is the dream of the peoples.

Essentially, there is nothing so completely un-American as "isolationism." That policy is an egregious illusion based on the deception of selfishness and pride. The stars in our flag is the firmament of all the peoples, the red in it is in almost every nation's emblem, including that of the Soviets, and the white of it represents the nobility toward which all peoples strive.

There is not a major city in the United States in which the tongues of half Europe cannot be heard each day, and on the prairies of our land are settled farmers from most of Europe's states. It is a literal fact that the food we daily eat is produced, transported, or preserved by Americans of a score of nationality origins and the clothes we wear, in moods of poetry or of prose, come from toilers that have assembled from a dozen lands. Every song we sing of romance or of God gushes from a universal spring and every prayer we pray has been uttered in a hundred tongues. Social currents, economic currents, cultural currents sweep to us from every shore of the Seven Seas as surely as our own Gulf Stream circulates to half the continents.

The world and we are bound together. Our Fourth of July Revolution became the world's revolution. Free men helped it in every land and free men moved here from every land to help it.

Now has come counter-revolution. That usually happens, in the course of history. After the forces of freedom surge up, the defeated forces of despotism usually gather to suppress them. After the Reformation came the Counter-Reformation. After the despotic Persians were driven from Greece, they came back again. The same absolutist forces which American Colonists and their allies overthrew after 1776 have come back to destroy us. We are called upon now on this Fourth of July solemnly to resolve that we will preserve and perpetrate the liberties our fathers won.

We reverently stand before the very Declaration which they signed, and as we read it, paragraph by paragraph, we see that every single right for which they struck is jeopardized by Axis despots. "To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world":

Axis tyrants have obstructed the Administration of Justice wherever possible.

They have made Judges dependent on their Will alone.

They have combined with others to subject us to a foreign jurisdiction.

They have plundered our seas, ravished our coast.

They are at this moment transporting large armies to complete the works of destruction.

They have tried to incite domestic insurrections.

We, therefore, the people of the United States of America, will continue our fight against tyranny that we may remain Free and Independent. For that fight, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we pledge our Lives, our Fortunes, and our Sacred Honor.

Today, 132,000,000 Americans resume the struggle to which 3,000,000 dedicated themselves in 1776.

A Fight to Free the World

By William Yandell Elliott

Professor in the Department of Government, Harvard University; Chief of Stock Piling, Imports Branch, of the War Production Board; Harvard Radio Board Radiocast, July 3, in Co-operation With World-Wide Broadcast Corporation, Station WRUL

Staff Photographer

IN AN ENDLESS STREAM THEY COME, SOLDIERS OF THE "V" ARMIES THAT ARE TO END THE AXIS THREAT OF WORLD ENSLAVEMENT

IN THE PREVIOUS broadcasts under the Harvard series, you have heard what the Nazi world and the Japanese world would be. How would you like to live in a world run according to the dark moral conceptions of the dwarfs of the Niebelungenlied, even though they give themselves the air of heroes from Valhalla? Would you like to try the brand of "co-operation" that Japan has offered to China, or live dependent upon the sense of chivalry of the Samurai warrior whose greatest heroic virtue consisted in cutting off his enemy's head by a quick stroke from the rear?

Tonight let us consider what the free world that we are fighting for means, means to the men who are living in it and who are dying to preserve it for the future.

No one need state the case for freedom without admitting the weaknesses of freedom. Freedom means the right to make mistakes and to learn by painful experience. Freedom is the God-given quality that human beings enjoy alone of all animal creation that we have any knowledge of—the freedom of the will to follow the better course or the worse as a man's own spirit guides him.

Freedom can often lapse into license, given easy ways and soft times; freedom can stray from the path of duty and become interested only in rights that are no more than the furtherance of self-interest. But free men are always free to find the way back to a life worthy of human beings rather than of slaves or of herd cattle.

If the Nazis and the Nipponese have their way with the world, they will reduce humanity as a whole to creatures whose empty eyes betray their lack of any soul, animals bred and trained solely for the mastery of other animals. They may permit Mussolini to play organ-grinder to monkey if they don't make the monkey out of him directly. They will make monkeys or worse out of all the slaves who are forced to do their bidding if they ever succeed in establishing that supremacy which is their avowed objective in conquering the free world.

The slave folk under Hitler and Hirohito have their symbols of what they would like humanity to become. The Nazis feed the imagination of their youth on the legends of pagan mythology, with Siegfried as their highest concept of a hero—Siegfried warring against the gods, coming to his end in the world of treachery and brutality in which he naturally moves—Siegfried, a creature of magic and of pure animality, whose highest exploit never liberates in humanity any element of nobility, of courage, of the self-reliance that depend upon raising all men to the highest level that they can attain. The Nazi world, peopled by dark gods who fortunately have their Gotterdammerung. It ends, as all such creations of violence must end, in a murderous and suicidal climax.

The Japanese imaginings are not more lofty. Aside from flower arrangements and similar aestheticisms, what does the Japanese myth offer to humanity? Nothing but the polite exterior that masks the blackest treachery and that holds no hope for human beings to rise above the mechanical level of robots, a fit partner for the Nazi ideal. That these myths have seized the imagination of people bent upon freeing themselves only from the bonds of dependence upon living with other people in the world, bent upon exerting their lust for world rule, there can be no doubt. The youth is trained, as the youth of animals are trained, in a hard process where all depend upon the discipline of the head. It is not that way that the future of humanity, grappling with its destiny of mastering machines and retaining a human soul, must lie.

What is the symbolism of our own beliefs, the kind of manhood and womanhood that we would like to achieve? It is deeply implanted in the Christian virtues of brotherhood, of humility, of strength through inner spiritual discipline. The price of freedom is, of course, a hard price to pay in all our fight for freedom. But freedom holds out to every man who is worthy of it the chance to be free, whatever his rank or circumstance.

We are not without our symbols of knightly courage and nobility. The legend of King Arthur's Round Table is deeply planted in the imagination of our free peoples everywhere. That Round Table was composed of many sorts of knights, and it invited the concurrence of foreign knights. They held before them the knightly ideal of nobility for its own sake, of a quest to liberate the oppressed, and to lift the beaten and humiliated to their feet again. It was not the desire to enslave, but the desire to liberate that moved Arthur's knights to their greatest feats. That knightly ideal of nobility shines through the heroic behavior of all the free peoples of the world and in the conduct of their fighting men on every field. It must shine on the home front and in the hearts of those people in countries which presently suffer under the oppression of the slave drivers.

That knightly ideal has been embodied in many a figure of the legends of the United Nations, in Hampden and Sir Philip Sydney in England, and none more than in Washington and Lincoln. We in the United States can offer these as well as Jefferson and Jackson as our heroes, as our symbols of the kind of men that we would like to create, men of indomitable courage, endless patience, of never-failing faith. It is that spirit that, since the time of the Greeks in their struggle against the barbarian tyranny of the Persians, has inspired free men to deeds of heroism beyond anything that could be compared to them in the camp of the enemy, and so it is today.

What is this world of freedom? It is what the President of the United States defined in his address to Congress in January, 1941: "In the future days, which we seek to make secure," he said, "we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

"The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

"The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

"The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

"The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world."

These are not just words. No man can hold high his head and raise his children to walk as nearly as may be in the image that has been set by the highest exemplar of freedom, the divine Christ, who showed the way to true freedom, without enjoying freedom to speak and to think his innermost soul, freedom to follow his own worship of God. Freedom from want is a less spiritual freedom, but it is the material necessity that human beings have to realize in order to be free to think and to worship. No man who is a slave to want is ever free. The victory of the United Nations is the only way in which to rid the world of the slave principle

(Continued on page 13)

Band Concert Tonight!

By Dan Stiles

THE SILVER CORNET BAND is as vivid a part of the childhood memories of millions of Americans as Chautauqua and Teddy Roosevelt. Nearly every small town had one. They were made up of merchants, professional men, shop and factory workers. They marched on Memorial Day and the Fourth of July and gave concerts through the summer on the village green.

Because I used to play in such a band when I was in my teens, I have noticed with more than passing interest this spring several signs that the small-town band is still alive. A number of these organizations got newspaper notice in March when town meetings were called upon to appropriate money for the usual summer concerts, or authorize a new coat of paint for the bandstand. Where merchants support the concerts, there was some headshaking; perhaps it would be better to put the same amount of money into war bonds. There was an extended argument at the Hillsborough, N. H., town meeting, but the folks finally voted the concerts on the ground that the band boys ought to be kept in practice so that they could properly welcome the soldiers home after the war.

In the days when I was tooting a horn such arguments were unknown. The town band was an accepted institution and was supported without question. I began my career in brass in Farmington, a little New Hampshire shoe town, which at the time had both a boys' band and a town band. I was assigned to a place in the junior organization only a few days after my father had accepted a call to the Congregational church and we were installed in the new parsonage. All the other boys were in the band and band practice was as much a part of boydom's routine as chestnutting or visits to the old swimmin' hole.

The only vacancy at the time was in the alto section. It is not a popular section. The principal job of the altos is to provide the after beat, the "pah" which complements the deep "oom" of the big bass, thus producing the rhythmic "oom-pah" which forms the foundation for stirring marches. I soon acquired a "lip" and learned how to give out with a good, staccato "pah." I already knew how to read music as the result of some ill-augured piano lessons I had taken a few years before. The only thing an alto player had to know, I discovered, was whether there was an extra "pah" on the end of a march. Some have them and some don't. If they do and you miss it, it makes no difference. But if they don't, and you add one, solo, you feel rather conspicuous for a time.

There were three of us in the alto section and we performed our humdrum task faithfully, looking forward to the day when we might be graduated to the first cornet section, which carries the air, or to the baritone, which is often called upon for solo work. We had but one baritone. He was equipped with an abnormally powerful pair of lungs and in spite of constant admonitions to "keep 'er down," he still drowned out the rest of us most of the time. It was evident that no more baritones were needed.

In the normal course of events the older boys were taken into the town band as openings occurred. That much-to-be-desired event took place for me when I was 15, and my first public appearance with the senior band was the Memorial Day observance in 1917. The country was at a high pitch of patriotism and the band had been hired for all day. We were to play at memorial exercises in the morning, at various times during the day, and give a concert in the evening. Blowing a horn while you are solidly ensconced on a chair is one thing, marching over uneven streets is something else. Even the veterans had a new experience that day. Part of the time we were driven around town in a truck and we were supposed to keep the marches going just the same. If trucks had springs in 1917, there were no indications of them on that day. We soon learned where the worst bumps were and everybody but the drummer stopped playing for the few seconds it took to get over them. These hiatuses would have astonished Mr. Sousa and the other venerable composers of the marches we were playing. I had my first pair of long trousers that day and received $5 for my labor. Altogether it was quite a day.

We began practicing right after that for a series of summer concerts. Our leader was a cutter at one of the local shoe factories, a conscientious man with quiet humor and endless patience. He had a job on his hands to initiate several youngsters like myself, the draft having taken some of his best players. We were introduced to the intricacies of the "Poet and Peasant" overture and the "American Patrol" march, which are still standard on every small town band's repertoire. We practiced in the Odd Fellows hall over the corner drug store and our audience on practice nights was almost as big as on concert nights.

The comments which drifted in the windows were not always complimentary. But we plugged ahead. After an hour of wrestling with "classical" pieces, we relaxed with popular tunes. Small town bands have taken all the popular music in their stride, beginning with the ballads of the Nineties, slipping easily into the ragtime which followed, then to jazz and finally to swing. Some of the bands have not yet caught on to all the differences between swing "sweet" and swing "hot," but the customers are not critical.

This band, like all others, was made up of a cross section of the community—a hardware merchant, a bank clerk, shoe factory workers, a truck driver, a school teacher. They were all individualists and never backward about expressing their opinion of how a piece ought to be played. Since the band was largely a voluntary organization—the money it received went for the most part into uniforms and music—the leader had no way of enforcing his ideas on the others. If he made the trombonist mad, the seat might be vacant at the next concert. Each new composition, therefore, was a matter for argument by all hands, and the way it finally went out on the air on a concert night was the result of conference, compromise, and tactful leadership on the part of the director.

We gave our concerts on the village square from a temporary stand. A few of the folk attended by automobile and the raucous blasts of the old Klaxon horns made up part of the applause. As a junior member I got $2 a concert.

Town bands today are not much different. I dropped into a rehearsal the other night and found the early comers warming up with a game of cards. This band, the Marine band of Thomaston, Conn.,—so-called because most of the members originally worked in the marine clock department of the Seth Thomas Clock Co. —was organized in 1894 and still boasts one charter member, Trombonist Harold Bidwell. The first meeting, appropriately enough, was held in a barber shop.

Albert Brown, in the band for 46 years, proudly showed me a large music library which included all the old standby members. We thumbed over the index. In one section were the overtures—"Golden Dragon," "Orpheus," "Stradella," "William Tell." Under the heading of "selections" were most of the Victor Herbert compositions, Romberg, Friml, Lehar. There were many waltzes. The band owns nearly a dozen march books—"King Cotton," "Second Regiment Connecticut," "Semper Fidelis," "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Another well-worn little notebook contained the records of numbers played by the band in their concerts of the past 25 years. The programs all followed the pattern I remembered from my own band days. You started with a march, went into an overture, lightened things up a bit with a waltz, went back a little to the serious side with a "selection," then burst into three or four popular numbers just before intermission. After the intermission came suites, intermezzos, selections, and finally a march again. Not more than 12 numbers ever appeared on a program. And if you are wondering how that could be stretched to two hours, the answer is encores. There was an encore after every number and most of the encores were marches. A band would rather play marches than anything else, of course.

No band is complete without a solo. In my days as bandsman, the silver cornet was king as solo instrument. The cornetist who had mastered the art of triple tonguing so that he could reel off a difficult polka at dazzling pace could always bring the house down. And he was the envy of every horn tooter in the land. Small-town bands never fortunate enough to get their hands on such a prize passed their solos around between cornet, trombone, and baritone, or called in a local vocalist. In late years the cornet has been displaced by the trumpet and saxophone as solo instruments.

Times have changed and the number of small town bands in the United States has dwindled to 2,000, perhaps less. This may be an irreducible minimum. One hopes that they will never entirely disappear. They add a dash of color and homeliness to small town American life which would be missed.

DIRECTOR RAY BENSON STARTS REHEARSAL THOUGH HALF THE PLAYERS ARE ABSENT
Trombonist Eugene Waters (Top Left) Discusses a Passage With the Director

Canada Becomes

H. H. Kretzmar

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, on July 1, 1867, the nation of Canada was created under a statute of the British Parliament. On its seventy-fifth birthday, Canada looks back on a turbulent but generally successful past; and in the grip of world forces of which its founders never dreamed and facing a crisis which they could not have imagined.

This milestone in Canadian history offers Canadians, even in the midst of war, an opportunity to pause for a moment and survey their progress in 75 years of nationhood, to note the successes and failures, to gauge the size of the task ahead.

Politically, the development of these 75 years has been far greater than most Canadians realize, though it has followed in general the expectations of a few men who united to achieve the Confederation of 1867. In domestic affairs the Confederation has witnessed the transfer of more powers to its several members, the nine provinces, than the founders planned in framing the Constitution; and Canada requires a completely new constitutional settlement between the Dominion and its component parts—a settlement postponed by the war. But it is in the field of British Empire relations that the 75 years have proved Canada to be one of the chief architects of the present Empire system.

When Canada was formed it chose the title of Dominion, because no one could think of a better name for a nation which was not a nation, an independent state which was not truly independent. As no one knew what a Dominion meant exactly, it could cover a constant change in status. That change was not long in developing.

The first Canadian Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, began the movement toward independence by refusing to be committed automatically to fighting Britain's foreign wars, without formal agreement. Soon Canada was making tariffs against British goods. Then, under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, came the refusal to accept the centralized Empire proposed by Joseph Chamberlain. In the first World War, under Sir Robert Borden, Canada asserted its right to full nationhood, which was granted at the Versailles Peace Conference. Then, under Mackenzie King, came the refusal to accept a second attempt at Empire centralization, the Balfour Declaration of 1926 and the Statute of Westminster in 1931, which finally set down the absolute equality of the British nations.

There the British Empire ended and the Commonwealth began, and it is clear from the record that the continental pressure of Canada, slow but unceasing, compelled the creation of a Commonwealth which had no precedent in history, had no clear logic in its construction, but overcame all these disabilities by working in practice. Better than any of the founders could anticipate in 1867, Canada has not only achieved independence for itself but has formed the yeast of independence, the strongest enemy of old-fashioned Imperialism in the British family of peoples.

Not so satisfactory is the record outside the Commonwealth at which Canadians must look on this birthday. Having achieved equality of status in the Commonwealth, Canada refused to carry the logic of its movement further. After World War I, it entered a period of isolationism, with the United States, refused the responsibilities of the League of Nations, refused to make commitments even to Britain, and, in fact, failed to achieve any foreign policy at all. Today, all Canadians see the folly of this policy, the spokesman of which the present Government, have long ago repudiated and regretted it.

By this July 1, in fact, Canada had come by a full circle back to the foreign policy which it formally accepted at Versailles—a policy of full collective security in co-operation with its allies. Meanwhile, it had already broken new ground by a permanent military alliance with its neighbor country—a marked contrast to its position 75 years ago, when fear of American invasion was one of the chief arguments for Confederation.

The economic record of the 75 years is more remarkable than the political. When Canada was declared a Dominion, it consisted of a settled area clinging to the St. Lawrence River system, the poverty-stricken provinces of the Atlantic coast, and a few thousand people on Vancouver Island. Between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast stretched the wilderness almost uninhabited, sprinkled with a few Hudson's Bay Company forts.

Part of the Confederation bargain, by which British Columbia belatedly entered the union, provided for a transcontinental railway—an almost fantastic project for a people so small and so poor. It was built. Then another transcontinental railway was built. Canada entered such a stage of development as the world has seldom seen. By the early years of this century the wheat boom was sweeping immigrants from all over the world into the prairies, a spiderweb of feeder railways had swept over the newly tilled lands, and presently the modern economic structure of Canada—the concentrated industrial areas of Ontario and Quebec, the agrarian economy of the West—had emerged.

Throughout this entire era of expansion and up to the time of this war, Canada remained curiously conservative in its economic views, rejected new experiments, looked with scepticism on the New Deal, and clung more than any of the democratic nations to individual initiative. The seventy-fifth birthday, however, finds Canada under almost complete Government control, its economy frozen by Government order, its industries working largely under Government direction, its Government possessed of virtually unlimited powers. Moreover, Canada sees its industry revolutionized in the space of two and a half years—new factories established all over the country, new processes learned, new skills developed, and the foundation laid for a new industrial structure in peacetime.

Thus the anniversary of 1867 finds Canada facing problems baffling to its Government, its Parliament, and its people. At the moment, the chief of these is the old problem of race, which the founders hoped would disappear in course of time—the old division between the French-speaking and English-speaking races. Clear to every Canadian after 75 years of national experience is the fact that the two races have not united, have not inter-married, and have not yet learned to understand one another.

While the energy of the nation is concentrated for the moment on the immediate problems of the war—of which national unity is certainly one of the chief—Canada now realizes that in the remaining years of its first century, it must solve new political and economic problems, the dim shape of which it had not foreseen even three years ago.

A nation more dependent on export trade than any nation of its size in the world, Canada must fit its economy into the unknown economic structure of the postwar period, must strive to keep both its United States and British markets, and do this while facing a large demand among its own people for the tariff protection of the large new industrial system built during the war.

In domestic politics, Canada realizes that it must undertake large social reforms in which it has lagged behind other democratic nations.

In foreign affairs Canada knows now beyond question—because it has tried the opposite course and found nothing but failure—that it must undertake large new responsibilities, must make the commitments which it has refused for 20 years to make, must be ready to stand with the other democracies not only in this war but in policing the peace and preventing the outbreak of still another war.

From all this it is clear that the remainder of Canada's first century should witness changes as profound as those of the first three quarters, should see Canada grow rapidly in population and economic strength, and should make Canada, by reason of its resources, one of the important nations of the earth.

Not Politicians but Peoples Made This Pact

By Sir Bernard Pares

SIGNING THE LONG-AWAITED BRITISH-RUSSIAN ARMED-PEACE PACT
Vyacheslav Molotoff, Soviet Vice-Premier (Left); Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary (Center); Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister (Right)

THEY DID THE GROUNDWORK IN RUSSIA
Anthony Eden (Left) Greeted by M. Molotoff (Center) and Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador (Right), Moscow, Last January

Associated Press, Wide World

UNDER RUSSIAN AND BRITISH FLAGS
Anthony Eden (Center) Being Welcomed in Moscow in January. Beside Him Is Ivan M. Maisky, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain

London, by Wireless

IN ORDER TO EXPLAIN the enthusiasm with which the British-Soviet treaty is being welcomed all over Britain, one must begin from what happened to us in 1940. Starting as one of the winners in the last war, by a succession of misapprehensions and muddles we had arrived at a position where we were defending our own homes with a number of commitments to smaller nations, and hardly a single ally in the field.

We had made a great mistake in 1919 when we assumed that both Germany, in disgrace, and Russia, outlawed, were permanently off the map of Europe, and that it was left to Britain and France to maintain direct control of what was left. Three great eastern European empires had all disappeared as if by magic in a couple of years, but both the German and the Russian peoples were left, and were certain sooner or later to revive.

They are now at grips again, so far carrying the main weight of the struggle between the Axis and the United Nations. Clearly the Russians, at whatever cost to themselves, are steadily aiming at the elimination of German manpower, and with us there is feeling of even something like shame that the major burden has been taken off our shoulders.

* * *

In the last eight months I have taken part in meetings at almost every considerable center of population in Britons' little island. All of them were devoted to the cause of help to the Russian Army. The Lord Mayor, or Mayor, as representing aloofness from all parties, would preside. The platform would consist of a sitting Member of Parliament, and leading representatives all our other parties, from Conservative to Communist. I have therefore had the best opportunity for judging of the mood of the British people. This mood manifests an enthusiasm and gratitude such as I have never seen for any foreign people [We don't count Americans as really foreign to us]

To find anything to compare to it I would have to go back to what my father used to tell me of the enthusiasm in Britain for Garibaldi during the making of modern Italy. But this goes far deeper and wider, for it concerns us much more closely. We have had war at our doors; and this movement is definitely and distinctively strongest in all those cities and towns of ours which have suffered most grievously from bombing—some of them with almost the center cut out—such as Hull, Swansea, Coventry, or Liverpool Bootle.

No one needs to be told in such places that it is the sacrifices of the Russian people that have given us so many quiet nights. At these meetings often the most eloquent tributes come from Conservatives. Our war workers in factories are full of enthusiasm.

* * *

For some time past there has been a national movement straining for the possibility of "a second front," and there is no question of the welcome wherewith promise of its fulfilment will be received.

But equally strong has been a national conviction that we must on no account part company with Russia on the day of victory. We, too, have had our heavy losses and they are gravest of all among the young. Every educationalist among us has had to witness the sudden cutting short of brightest promise in those young lives. We ask whether this is to return to us again and again in a succession of new wars. The foundation of all our thoughts is that nothing must stand in the way of the achievement of a real and lasting peace.

How can this be done unless it rests on real strength? This war is a war of peoples. The immense service which Russia is rendering to us has nothing whatever to do with political theory. That service is the work of the Russian people. Any attempt to make political capital in Britain out of the Russian alliance is indignantly brushed aside.

We have had the rival theories that the new Russia is heaven, or that the new Russia is hell; we will have nothing of either designation, and it is our demand that the friendship between the two peoples, now sealed with blood on the field of battle, shall continue untrammelled by political prejudices and disagreements.

One thing is abundantly clear: that it has been the set purpose of Germany—whether with Bismarck, Kaiser Wilhelm II, or most of all with Adolf Hitler—to keep the British and Russian peoples in perpetual misunderstanding. This purpose has passed into every field—even that of scholarship. The reason is self-evident, and we have only ourselves to blame if we allow ourselves to be fooled.

* * *

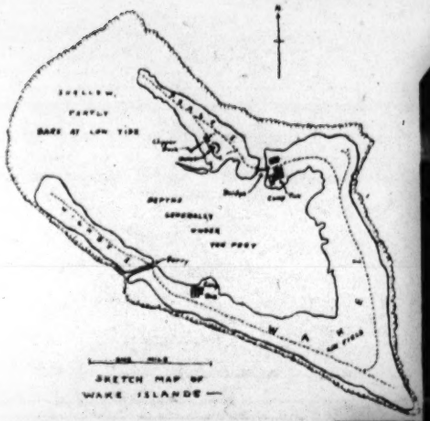
But we have been very lazy—above all, intellectually lazy; we have been content with an estimate of Russia which was 20 years behind the time—content not to see further than our intervention in the Russian civil war and the counterthreat of the then ruler of Russia of world revolution in our own country. Mutual suspicions and rigorous Russian censorship cramped all the work of our natural informants; our own newspaper correspondents in Russia and the field was almost left bare; many of us continued to take our news of Russia from hostile emigrants, still full of poignant memories of 1917-21.

Meanwhile, no single country in Europe had passed through so many changes or been so completely transformed as Russia. Those who want to see a true picture will find it in the pages of the greatest book on the subject that has been published for a long time back, the record of the mission of Joseph E. Davies as United States Ambassador in Moscow.

Mr. Davies, always true by conviction to the principles of his own country, and with the keen insight of a trained lawyer, had the gift of sympathy and understanding for everything that deserved credit in the new Russia. He saw through and past all fears and prejudices to essentials. The result is that every judgement in that admirable book is clear and wise. Those who read it carefully will find a whole number of belated prejudices will fall away of themselves. I think they will then come to the conclusions which it has taken this terrible war to teach us here.

This Was Wake

By Lieutenant Commander [redacted], Civil Engineer Corps, U. S. Navy



Wide World, Walter L. Scratch

WAKE ISLAND AND SOME OF THE MEN WHO TRANSFORMED IT
The Strip of Sand (Top) Was Made Habitable by Crews Like That Above, Ready to Leave Hawaii. Wake in Outline Is Shown at Top Left

ONLY A MONTH before Wake fell to the Japanese, less than two weeks before their first attack, I had my last swift ride along its curving coral boulevards. The night was fair and fine; our station wagon hurtled along the smooth, wide strip of hard-packed sand at better than 50 miles an hour. Occasionally the stabbing headlights revealed a "rock" in the roadway, actually a hermit crab carrying his seashell house to a new location. More often than that, one of Wake's smallish, short-tailed rats scurried across our path.

The highway, banked at the curves for speed, was flanked on either side by the sparsely-set, gnarled, flannel-leaved trees which, together with ground vines similar to the morning glory and a few low shrubs, constitute the main items of greenery on this glorified sandbar. At one place we left the road and traveled the length of the airplane runway, a full mile and a quarter, several hundred feet wide, and smooth as a roque court. In the middle of the runway squatted three or four black goonies—cousins of the Laysan albatross—which, in happier days, were the chief tourist attraction for Clipper passengers at Midway. Black goonies are rare at Wake, and Laysan goonies are almost never seen, in spite of the fact that at Midway, 1,000 miles away, 40,000 were killed last year without seemingly diminishing the supply. The birds on the runway did not move as we rushed by them. As a matter of fact, their weight of 12 to 15 pounds is so unwieldy on the ground that they commonly require an awkward, flapping run of 60 feet before they gain their element, the air. Grounded goonies don't attempt to move rapidly, simply because they know their limitations.

* * *

Until Pan American Airways established Clipper facilities there, in 1935, Wake was no different from hundreds of other uninhabited reef islands of the tropical Pacific. Such islands have no soil, only coral sand; little water (rainfall, even if otherwise adequate, seeps quickly past the rooting zone); and their vegetation is both specialized and scanty, thriving, if it thrives at all, on desert fare. Bird life, on the other hand, is usually abundant, in number if not in species, because the surrounding seas swarm with fish, and the birds which feed upon them use the islands for their nesting places.

Wake, however, was more remote than most, because the nearest reefs to the south were 300 miles away, and Midway to the northeast, Guam to the west-southwest, were distant 1,000 and 1,500 statute miles, respectively.

To get the proper perspective of Wake, its insignificance with relation to the vast oceans which isolate it, one should go there by air. It isn't, for instance, a journey like the flight from Honolulu to Midway, where planes usually pass over several of the reefs and islets which dot the route. From Midway to Wake, or from Guam to Wake, there are no reefs, no islets, only the unbroken emptiness of the ocean. By taking off at dawn, Wake would normally be reached by mid- or late afternoon, but not until the traveler was thoroughly ennuied by the seemingly endless flight. Flying at perhaps 9,000 feet, he would glimpse the wave-flecked ocean through the interstices of a limitless succession of cotton batting clouds. He would note these things, just as he would note the vastness of the cloudless space above, but uncomprehendingly, dazed by immensity and meaningless repetition.

Then, at the moment when the flight seemed in truth interminable, he would feel by his ears that the pilot was letting down, and after some minutes of this, and a moment or so of blind flying through the clouds at the 5,000-foot level, our passenger would sight at last the thickened wishbone pattern of the three Wake Islands. If the day were brightly sunny, the enclosed lagoon would doubtless show the brilliant aqua tint which is, next to the unearthly hues of the polar aurorae, the most spectacular color in nature. On duller days the lagoon would appear gray-green, with brownish splotches to indicate the location of underwater coral heads. In any event, the contrast with the deep blue of the surrounding ocean would clearly indicate how the sandy islands sprawl on a roughly oval shelf rising abruptly from the abyss.

This shelf is more than five miles long, three miles wide, and a necklace of surf breaks all around the rim. The largest island, Wake, forms a V about three miles on a side. Wilkes Island extends one arm of the V another mile. Peale Island, also a mile in length, breaks sharply inward. The gap between the extremities of Wilkes and Peale is less than two miles, and the reef shelf extends almost a mile beyond the points, a shallow platform, much of it awash at low tide.

There is no channel into the lagoon at the "open" end of the atoll, and those between the islands are relatively shallow and untrustworthy. The depths inside, a maximum of 15 feet, but mostly under six, would require much dredging for ship use. Various shallow lanes for seaplane landing have been cleared in the lagoon, but much work remained to make these safe for the largest planes.

Prior to the start of defense improvements on Wake, Pan American had a snug and orderly community there, a private world lost in the wilderness of the Pacific. There was a pier at which planes were serviced, a hotel, quarters for personnel, Diesel power plant, refrigerator building, hydroponic garden, tennis courts, a small outdoor movie theater—all connected by walks and roadways neatly outlined with whitewashed stones and shells. Before the hotel portico a fountain played, its basin alive with darting reef fish, resplendently colored. The wives of the airport manager and the hotel steward were permanent woman residents. The men comprised mechanics, radiomen, meteorologists, and the Chamorro boys from Guam who made up the hotel staff.

It was a pleasant enough place, with fine, sunny days the year around, their warmth invariably tempered by trade winds and the surrounding ocean.

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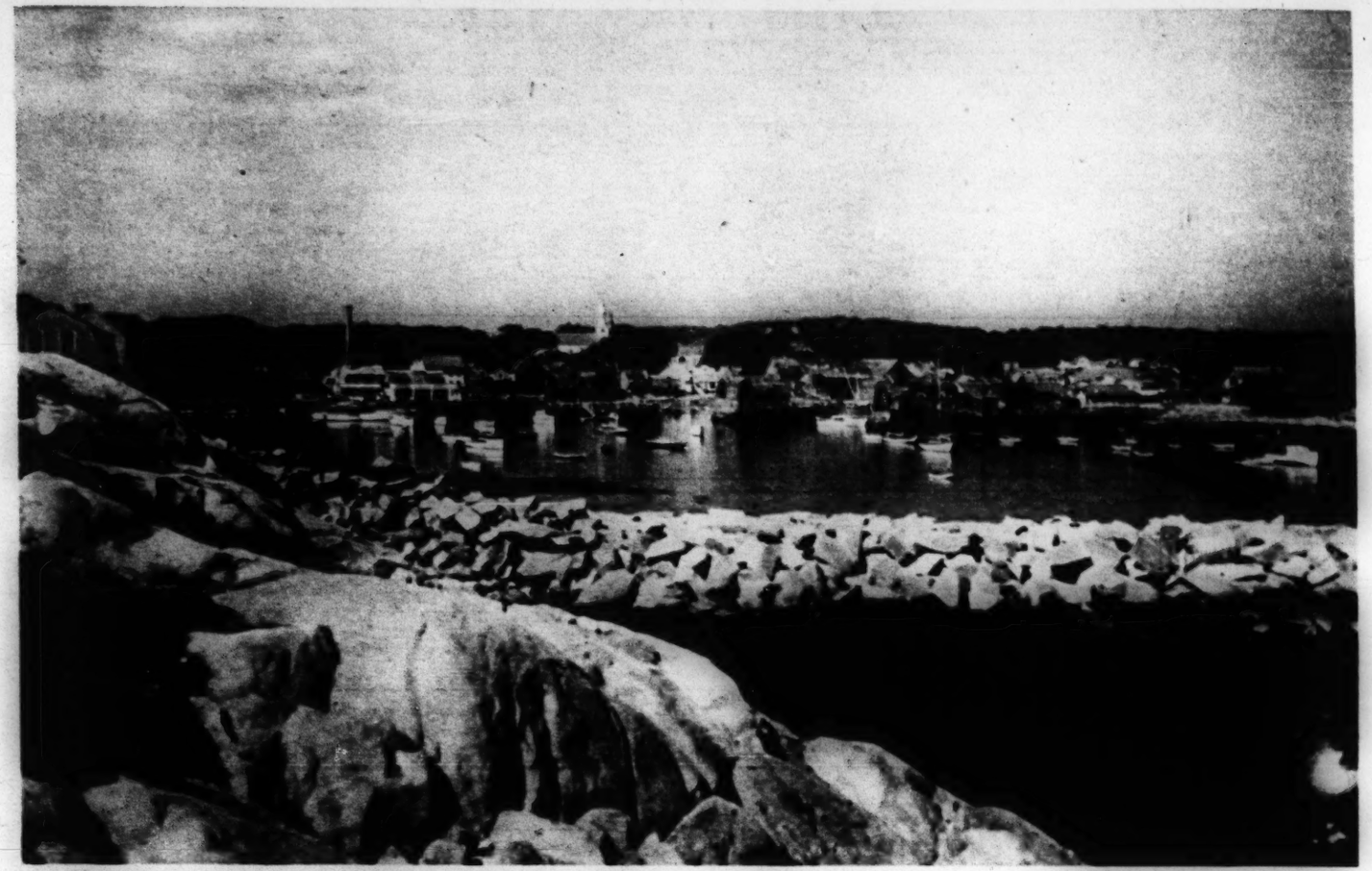
It was a common experience for Clipper passengers, forced by weather or mechanical trouble, to stay several days on the island, to enjoy the experience. The reaction, of course, varied with the individual, with his state of mind and the urgency of his journey. He found good food and comfortable lodging; swimming, hiking, fishing, tennis, and other outdoor recreation. The disadvantages were isolation and scarcity of fresh water—brackish water was used for everything but drinking and cooking.

Preparation for war entered this insular sanctuary in 1940. Several million dollars' worth of defense construction was authorized. First 100 workmen arrived, then more hundreds. Camp Number One sprang up, with facilities for 500 men. It was scarcely complete before they began Camp Two, for 1,200. In the meanwhile, roads were developed, a substantial bridge linked Wake and Peale, a ferry began to ply the gap between Wake and Wilkes, which was dredged to accommodate supply barges which, in good weather, could be brought to an improvized wharf inside.

Every part of the atoll saw some construction activity. Peale had the seaplane base; Wake the land-aviation activity (the Army's Flying Fortresses used Wake's runways as a steppingstone in prewar flights to the Orient); and Wilkes was the site of the digging of a channel designed to provide access to a submarine

(Continued on page 13)



ROCKPORT MAKES A CALM HARBOR FOR ITSELF WITH A GRANITE BREAKWATER

HOME AGAIN WITH A FULL FARE OF MACKEREL

'THE SEA, THE SEA, THE OPEN SEA' AT BASS ROCKS

WHITE COTTAGES LINE CAPE ANN'S SUNNY LANES

Cape Ann: America's Eastern Riviera

By Bryan Holme

WROTE FRANCIS HIGGINSON, in the Journal of his voyage to New England: "By now we were within three leagues of Cape Ann, and as we sailed along the coasts we saw every hill and dale and every island full of gay woods and high trees. The nearer we came to the shore, the more flowers in abundance. Now what with fine woods and green trees by land, and these yellow flowers painting the sea, made us all desirous to see our new paradise of New England, whence we saw such forerunning signals of fertility afar off."

For the three centuries since that day the granite peninsula of Cape Ann has been the home of hard-working fishermen. In many respects it has been easier for it to keep its original simplicity than it has been for other parts of New England. One reason for this is that the roads that wind through this colorful neck of land lead to no important towns or cities. No one journeys beyond Gloucester and Rockport unless they have specifically chosen to do so, and the many who walk or ride along the roads above the rocky shore are more often than not fishermen, yachtsmen, artists, or summer travelers who have come to seek the peaceful beauty and quaint charm that Cape Ann provides.

Almost an island, its characteristics are insular. It is like a colony, a different little country which it is hard to associate with the vast mainland. Directly you enter it you feel this spirit. The essence of Cape Ann, of course, is the fishing industry, and the sprawling harbor of Gloucester is a fascinating mass of masts, and rigging, and nets, depictions of which have found their way into no lesser well-known poems than those of Kipling. There is plenty of salt in the air, in the tales the fishermen tell. You can follow the boats out to sea at dawn each day or await their catch at any of the hundred and one restaurants that serve lobster and chowder, sole and mackerel. One of the most picturesque quarters of Gloucester ends in Rocky Point, and here the artist, rather than the fisherman, is king—at least in the summertime! Studios, a little reminiscent of the Paris that was, old barns with gayly painted doors and rafters, picturesque shops with every imaginable type of craftwork, old glass and furniture, are open till all hours of the night. Noted artists, together with lesser-known ones, hold exhibitions of their work, and players take over an old barn for summer theatricals.

The east coast of Cape Ann, along which a road to Rockport winds in and out, is one of nature's minor masterpieces. It is no wonder that Higginson made mention of his longings to find the "new paradise." Though the rocks replace the steep cliffs of the French Riviera, one is constantly reminded of the famous Cote d'Azure, with its ribbon-like sea. Everywhere there are natural inlets and bays with sandy beaches, intermittently studded with gay-colored umbrellas and sun-tanned vacationists.

Rockport is probably the most picturesque of the three towns on the Cape, and surely is one of the most picturesque places in the whole of New England. The buildings have an Old-World quaintness and even the grocer's store is planted out and garlanded with hydrangeas and geraniums. In and around the little town are winding roads and shady trees, old-fashioned streets and buildings. The quietness and simplicity, the color of the "flowers painting the sea," the laissez faire of the visitors, the enthusiasm of the artists, writers, and photographers, continually suggest this to be the natural American rival in miniature of the old French resort which flourishes now only in memory. But there is this important difference—Cape Ann is thoroughly American and so far it is completely unspoiled. The solid character of the fishermen, the genuine feeling of work as well as play, have kept it from becoming just a playground for those who have nothing else to do.

BRIGHT SUNSHINE, DEEP SHADOW, ROCKPORT

SUNRISES ARE MUCH ADMIRED

GLOUCESTER'S STURDY FISHERMEN RANGE FAR FOR COD AND HADDOCK

Among the New Books

Phrases Sparkle in Anthology; War Front Visited—A London Letter

Here's Richness, by James Agate. London: Harrap. 10s. 6d.
Preludes and Studies, by Alan Dent. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d.
Wings Over Olympus, by T. H. Wisdom. London: Allen and Unwin. 8s.
The Fool's Progress, by Rom Landau. London: Faber and Faber. 8s.

LONDON

JAMES AGATE'S "Here's Richness" is an anthology, going back to his beginnings in authorship, to the time of his serving as a soldier in the last war. It shows every aspect of his lively and vigorous genius, covering all his activities, from attending the contest between Bombardiers Wells and Beckett to an afternoon at Southend. It displays his devotion to great phrases and fine quotations, of which he is as notable a connoisseur as Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch himself. ("'I have taken the depth of the water,' said Admiral Duncan, 'and when the Venerable goes down, my flag will still be flying.'") It has a long account of the Dreyfus trial, a complete, coherent narrative of this affair. It also has many sketches of famous players, like Bernhardt, authors like Monkhouse, and journalists like G. H. Mair and Herbert Sidebotham.

Unlike some writers who have a gift for telling phrases, Mr. Agate does not allow his judgment, at least not often, to be overrun by the desire to be immediately effective. He does not say a fine thing merely because he has a fine thing to say. His criticisms of past players are marked by a great splendor of rhetoric, but they are even more marked by the skill with which they penetrate the inmost fastness of their subjects' art.

No one who ever saw that powerful and moody young actor, the late Frank Vosper, but will immediately recognise the discrimination of Mr. Agate's comment upon him—that he was "possessed of a quality of pride for which the English language has no sufficient word. He was full of what Corneille meant by orgueil. . . . He was an odd, fantastic creature who lived in a day-dream with Arabian Nights, and did not so much fly into passions as occasionally desist from a state of irascible ecstacy."

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Mr. Agate is equally just on Sarah Bernhardt, Rachel, Marie Lloyd, and a host of others. Shortly before the war he went to the United States, where he lived in that state of almost Oriental opulence which journalists never seem to attain except in some country other than their own. This did not prevent him, however, from trailing clouds of England about him wherever he went. Broadway, for example, struck him at night time as like Blackpool during the illuminations, and Central Park seemed to him like "a smaller and shabbier Hampstead Heath." He found America a land of superb skyscrapers and magnificent drivers, of immense friendliness, where all the "better-class" people and the Negroes were "delightful," but he thought that the food tasted like indiarubber, and that, among the rich, the women, judged by English standards, were ill-dressed.

One of the passages in "Here's Richness," taken from the third and last of Mr. Agate's novels, describes the meeting between a celebrated music critic and an ambitious young man who wants to be his secretary. Now, though Mr. Agate's subject is not music, but the theater, it is well known that the young man referred to is none other than Alan Dent, the author of "Preludes and Studies." Mr. Dent was for 10 years or more Mr. Agate's secretary, and figures largely and more than favorably in the latter's recurring volumes of autobiography under the name of Jock. After that long and doubtless illuminating apprenticeship, Mr. Dent has become a major dramatic critic on his own account, and his work as such is represented at length in this, his first book. He is the rising hope of dramatic criticism in England, a cause which is almost hopelessly lost; for his is the only serious talent recruited to it in the last decade, in a country where the tendency is growing to have theater notices written as if by reporters.

"Preludes and Studies," however, is not confined to the theater. It has essays on Burns, and Mrs. Henry Wood, and Paganini, and the Honorable Mrs. Norton, and a walk into Dorset, and a wide variety of other topics. Always it is urbane and witty and drenched in the recollection of great literature. Its only fault is that sometimes Mr. Dent seems anxious to be a master of language (an ambition he compasses easily enough) rather than of thought.

* * *

T. H. Wisdom's "Wings Over Olympus" is dramatic, too, though it has nothing to do with any sort of theaters except theaters of war. Driven out of France by the Germans, Mr. Wisdom went to Cairo, where he found our comparatively ill-equipped force in Egypt little disturbed by the collapse of Europe, and even less disturbed by the Italians. He then went to Greece, to cover British activities in aid of that gallant nation. He discovered that the volatile Greeks cheered the British when they were winning, but adopted a scowling attitude when things did not go well with their Allies. This, however, is an attitude not confined to the Greeks. Mr. Wisdom's book is full of lively sketches of individuals, though its frequent use of nicknames sometimes recalls the atmosphere of the Lower Fourth.

Rom Landau often writes with singular penetration, but his "The Fool's Progress" is disappointing. It is a continuous laudation of the British character, and is rather dull. Englishmen can take as much as the next man in the way of praise; but, really, Mr. Landau overdoes it.

HAROLD HOBSON

Powers of Desert Conquered

Waterless Horizons, by Malcolm Uren and Robert Stephens. Melbourne: Robertson and Mullen. 10s. 6d.

AUSTRALIA HAS ITS regions of matchless beauty, but it has vast waterless wastes capable of putting a new glint in the eye of the Ancient Mariner, for the story of Australian explorers is largely a monotonous recital of thirsty men, thirsty horses and thirsty cattle in a blazing sun looking for the water that never appears. No territory has so poorly repaid the courage and persistence of the early pioneers as Australia's great desiccated interior. No explorer traversed more unpromising stretches of Mother Earth than Edward John Eyre, the sturdy Yorkshireman whose name is immortalized, perhaps rather too fittingly, in that vast alkali wilderness—Lake Eyre.

The two authors of this story of Eyre have gone deeply into all the extant writings of the explorer, determined to prove that the historians who include their hero among the "discoverers who found nothing" have done a serious injustice to Eyre's achievements. They certainly succeed in showing in their opening synopsis of his career that there was an element of greatness in the man who, after his labors in Australia, went to New Zealand as Lieutenant Governor and then to Jamaica as Governor. But they scarcely leave the impression that all his courage and endurance in Australia itself led to any discoveries of moment.

Unlike most of the great Australian explorers, Eyre devoted his attention less to the interior than to the sandy wastes of the southern coastal region. He "overlanded" 300 head of thirsty cattle all the way from New South Wales to Adelaide, hoping to be the first—but Joseph Hawdon and his herd were 12 weeks ahead of him. Then he made his famous four-months' coastal trek through 1,000 miles of waterless desert to Albany in Western Australia—almost exactly 100 years ago. He travelled with Baxter, an Englishman, and four natives, two of whom shot Baxter and absconded with as much of the meager supplies as they could carry off.

If Eyre and the remaining natives reached their destination it was largely due to the timely appearance of a French whaler, which revictualed them at a moment when the desert seemed about to claim its victims.

The authors keep closely to the record furnished by the writings of Eyre himself. During the bulk of the narrative there is little relief from the long struggle between human endurance and nature at her grisliest. But this first full-length portrait of a man whose name is a household word in Australia is a valuable contribution to the nation's earlier chronicles. The authors have thoughtfully supplied plenty of maps of Eyre's expeditions. They have been less thoughtful about the no less indispensable index which, strange to say, has been omitted.

H. J. S.

Hero of Canadian Freedom

Bright to the Wanderer, by Bruce Lancaster. Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Book. $2.50.

BRUCE LANCASTER has several times proved his ability to combine historical research and vivid narrative writing. In "Bright to the Wanderer" he has done it again in the fresh field of Canadian history.

> Who watcheth over all, whose eye is never sleeping,
> God make the dark night bright to the wanderer.

So sang, far away by the toss and murmur of the great St. Lawrence, the voice of some unseen refugee, and the Stensroods, listening, gathered strength. It was in the years of the American Revolution. The Stensroods had come from Albany, a Crown Judge, his wife, his son Barnabas with his wife and three children. On foot, in snow and ice, they were headed for Canada and the protection of the British flag.

Turned back at the approaches to nearer parts of Canada, the Stensroods finally settled in Toronto and became prosperous and honored. The old Crown Judge was gone and his son Barnabas was a patriarch of 90 when the main part of the action of the story begins in 1837.

* * *

Resentment over great areas of unoccupied land reserved for Church and Crown, which increased the natural difficulty of making roads and organizing schools, together with the injustices of a self-perpetuating government in the hands of a small group known as the Family Compact, was breeding rebellion. The milder efforts of more temperate Reformers like Forsyth Stensrood and his elder son, Cameron, both respected lawyers, were followed by violence on the part of the radicals and an effort to seize Toronto and overthrow the government. In this attempt the younger Stensrood son, Gilbert, took an active share.

Mr. Lancaster has centered his story in Gil Stensrood, good to look at, capable, courageous, beloved member of a large and well-differentiated family group, a promising student of old Dr. Richland's, and financé of pretty Sandra Kingscote. Gil had no patience with his father's slower and more legal efforts to obtain a Reform government and attached himself to the patriot, William Lyon Mackenzie.

Mackenzie's rebellion, as described by Mr. Lancaster, lacked point, direction, and guidance. That hotheaded little Scot, whose newspaper, the Colonial Advocate, so infuriated the Family Compact that they persecuted him into popularity, led 500 desperate farmers to attempt an attack on the Government party. They were untrained and poorly armed, and Mackenzie was no military man. He let a precious opportunity slip, then haphazardly engaged the militia outside the town. In a couple of poorly organized engagements, the rebellion was snuffed out, but many of the rebels escaped across the border, where they threatened Canada with invasion, backed by American sympathizers.

* * *

John George Lamberton, Lord Durham, radical aristocrat, was sent out from England to settle the trouble. Durham reminded Washington to quiet the border threat against a friendly people, he dealt mercifully with the captured rebels, and made his famous report to the home Government in which he urged a more liberal colonial policy and laid the cornerstone of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Gil Stensrood, for his part, having been scout for Mackenzie, soldier, spy, and prisoner of the Crown in the fortress at Quebec, returned to Toronto, to settle there with Sandra. There was still much to do before the Family Compact was ousted, yet, as Barnabas declared on his ninety-fifth birthday, the Rebellion, though lost at the time, was the beginning of victory for a democratic way of government.

Mr. Lancaster says that when he writes, his wife always collaborates on research. Whether his Siamese cats also helped this time, as they have sometimes done by leaning amicably against the carriage of his typewriter, he does not tell us, but, at any rate, the total result of the family efforts is a novel soundly historical, vigorous in action, and firm in characterization.

W. K. R.

The Book Window

I Am an American. Edited by Robert Spiers Benjamin (Alliance Book Corporation, $1.50), offers for one thing, a hint by Dr. Albert Einstein as to why intellectuals have had so little influence on political events. They want, according to him, a knack for arousing emotions and securing personal confidence, their line being rather to understand "casual connections." Furthermore, they lack "the gift to make decisions swiftly." The material of the book, gathered originally under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Justice for radio use, and supplied by naturalized Americans of distinction, 26 in number, pleads the cause of democracy. New-World style.

Introducing Australia, by C. Hartley Grattan (John Day, $3). An American writer intimately acquainted with Australia sums up the Dominion's history, politics, industry, agriculture, and cultural life in compact, readable form, winding up with the effects of the first and second world wars on the Australian people. Timely in view of America's decision to make its southwest Pacific base at Port Darwin.

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Wartime Leaders and Peoples Visited

Time Runs Out, by Henry J. Taylor. New York: Doubleday Doran. $3

AS THE TITLE might imply, "Time Runs Out" was written in haste and with a feeling of great urgency. It is a sort of Paul Revere book, designed to wake Americans up. It is 21,644 miles long and rather bang-bang, whir-whir.

It is an I-I-I book, but plays up the author less than many writings of that sort. At first, it makes one think of a horrible flash-flash radio broadcast, but as the reader proceeds, he finds it is not horrible. Nor is it flippant, "gossipy" or "smart." It describes meetings with many extremely important persons, but does it in a serious manner, avoiding a prevalent journalistic custom of stressing what celebrities eat or what neckties and amusements they prefer.

The author, Henry J. Taylor, is a journalist and businessman, with extraordinarily wide-spreading and high-reaching connections. He was commissioned by the "North American Newspaper Alliance, which is owned by the New York Times, the Chicago Daily News and 50 other American newspapers," to go to Finland and other western European states. He arrived back in America from his long, rapid trip, all by air, on the day before Japan bombed Pearl Harbor.

Perhaps he went to Finland for something besides news gathering. At any rate, he reports very little news from Finland and he spent a week there with the President, with whom he reportedly had very long sessions, talking, looking into the fireplace and feeling sad.

Mr. Taylor also visited Sweden, Germany, England, Switzerland, France, Spain and Portugal, in several of which countries he gained interesting last impressions. He doesn't seem to like the Germans at all, but does like almost everybody else. His book is singularly free from cynicism and "I'll tell you who the crooks are" revelations, which you find in so much contemporary writing. He even has a good word to say for Marshal Pétain, and his appraisal is probably more nearly correct than most of the current name-calling. He is also very vigorous in his defense of the French people, but doesn't adduce much evidence for his opinions. Strange to say, he writes nothing but evil about the Free French. He "has it in" for General de Gaulle.

The celebrity he seems to admire most of all, after the President of Finland, is Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, often called the dictator of Portugal. He reports a long interview with Professor Salazar about fundamental moral and political problems. Mr. Taylor says the Portugal chief, who is "a very great man," has "the equal and absolute confidence" of all European peoples.

France is reported as being hungry. Spain is said to be in a worse situation than any European country except Greece. England is described as having very bleak days ahead. Germany is said to have fewer supplies than England, and the German people are pictured as completely apathetic.

Mr. Taylor describes with considerable verve one of his world scoops. He is proud of it and well deserves to be. However, he does not mar his book by boasting; he is modest for an I-I-I writer.

Marvelous to relate, he does not accuse anybody of selling anybody down the river. Nor has he a future world order worked out. But he has a plan for winning the war. He says it is good and should be applied immediately, for "time runs out."

With all his good connections, he presumably had occasion to tell Mr. Roosevelt about this plan many times.

R. H. M.

The Americas Team Up

The Meaning of the War to the Americas. Lectures delivered under the Auspices of the Committee on International Relations. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press. $1.50

Inter-American Solidarity. Lectures on the Harris Foundation. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.50

THESE TWO BOOKS, both published before Pearl Harbor, touch the same broad field of Inter-American relations and understanding. They indicate a realization on the part of the contributors, who include economists, lawyers, and students of comparative cultures, of a need to provide an intellectual basis for any determined movement co-ordinating the policies of North, South, and Central America, in relation to the war.

The gap which divides the American peoples—the Anglo-American on the one hand, and the Ibero-American on the other—is immense and challenging. Culture, language, social structure, economic tradition, racial origin, political interests and methods, have left the two great groups strangers to each other, even after 300 years of sharing the Western world between them. But necessity and understanding slowly are closing the gap. Pan-Americanism is no longer wishful thinking by a few visionary students. It has become instead, especially since 1933, a concrete expression of collaboration among the 21 Republics. Only the Dominion of Canada stands aloof from the movement. And how long it will be able to resist the centripetal forces of regional and hemispheric organization will be determined by its own needs and the extent to which it will be able to reconcile its membership in the British Commonwealth with commitments to inter-American solidarity.

* * *

Whereas the California lectures discuss questions, posed by the war regarding basic values, the Harris lectures are broader in scope and more detailed in treatment. Professor Villa, of the University of Havana, asks, "What have the Americas in Common?" Maj. George Fielding Elliott outlines "The Strategy of Hemispheric Defense." Eduardo Villasenor, Director of the Bank of Mexico, treats "Inter-American Trade and Financial Problems." Prof. Frank Scott of McGill explains the character of the Canadian position, in "Canada and Hemispheric Solidarity." Professor Upgren of the University of Minnesota examines the hemisphere's "Raw Materials," while Dr. Ortega, President of Gimnasio Moderno, in Colombia, tries to find the common cultural denominator for the two continents. Finally, Professor Rippy, of the University of Chicago, looks for the real creative forces in Pan-Americanism and their relation to any prospective world order.

In these 13 lectures the reader will find a great deal of hard and realistic thinking, some convenient statistics on inter-American trade and fiscal relations, and words of hope about the chances of co-operative action. Especially to be recommended are Professor Rippy, Professor Watkins and Dr. Barja.

* * *

The Rio conference proved how far the Americas yet have to go before solidarity can overcome ancient fears and present dangers. The Argentine and Chile doubtless were perfectly honest in resisting demands for a complete break with a Germany and an Italy whose power they fear, whose culture they long have known, and whose political and ideological systems they would not completely disavow as models for a South American way of life. Clearly Argentine leaders have to be sold on the ultimate reality of Pan-Americanism and the intrinsic value of throwing in their political and economic lot unreservedly with the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

But the decision may soon be made for them. The need for joint inter-American action is manifest today, because all of the Americas face an enemy with whom none of them can "do business" on anything but the most subservient of terms.

E. M.

Maryland Leisurely Visited

Maryland Main and the Eastern Shore, by Hulbert Footner. Illustrated by Louis Ruhl. New York: Appleton-Century. $5

MARYLAND is not just a collection of counties more or less alike and banded together arbitrarily into a State. Rather, it is a collection of localities each of which is distinct from its neighbors and proud of its distinction. Baltimore, with its famous white steps, is about in the center geographically and differs from everything around it. The author, therefore, has wisely divided his subject into its component parts and has treated each as a unit.

He starts with Baltimore, because that is the logical place to start. The six chapters dealing with the city reveal careful research and a knack of being able to take one down the back streets, introducing one to the neighbors and permitting one by personal contact to get the "feel" of the locality.

The old markets have the charm of Currier and Ives prints; the domestic streets, with their endless rows of brick houses, have the character of an overgrown village. Almost street by street Mr. Footner takes us from the steel mills of the east, through the freight yards and docks, sits with us on Federal Hill as we watch the harbor traffic, takes us to visit Henry Mencken, the Sage of West Baltimore, and thence to the northern section of the city, with its parks, wide streets, and wealth.

From Baltimore, we go into the Middle Counties, where gentlemen, clad in the traditional costume of the sport, and fair ladies ride to hounds. Speaking of country life in Baltimore County, the author says that "though it may appear frivolous, it has its roots deep in the past. From the beginning of the City it was the practice of her merchants to build country homes as soon as they were rich enough to do so. Nowadays so many wealthy horsemen from other States have established their stables here that it is not now so much a Maryland community as a national center for horse-breeding. . . . The love of horses gives this community an excuse for being which the very rich elsewhere often seem to lack."

Continuing westward, we reach higher ground, where the air is crisp and clear, keeping always between the Mason and Dixon line in the north and the Potomac River in the south, until we reach Garrett County, the western terminus of our trip. The county begins at Big Savage Mountain, where, looking back, one gets a magnificent view of Frostburg and on down the Potomac Valley. This height was the Red Man's last stronghold during the Indian wars. It is part of the Allegheny Mountains.

The scene shifts to the extreme eastern portion of the State—the Eastern Shore—famous for its soft-shell crabs, oysters, and fried chicken. The change from the rugged country of Garrett to the flat tidewater area lying between Chesapeake Bay and the ocean is as abrupt as that from the White Mountains of New Hampshire to Cape Cod. As Mr. Footner himself puts it: "Garrett County . . . is a land of milk and honey—or, to be more exact, of milk and maple sugar. . . . The whole county lies high, the air is of a crystalline purity, the people have color in their cheeks and move with an added briskness. It is extraordinary that one small State can include a county like this and also the dreamy inlets of the Eastern Shore."

Tidal streams divide the Shore into innumerable necks, and nearly every neck has a fine old house. Many of these, particularly in Talbot County, have been purchased by wealthy northerners. Salisbury, in Wicomico, lays just claim to being the industrial center of the region. Its smart stores are not more than a breath behind New York in displaying the latest styles. This section of the State is prosperous, living abundantly in an unhurried manner.

Last we come to Southern Maryland, with quaint Annapolis, the State Capital, and the Naval Academy as its best-known attractions. Originally much of this part of Maryland consisted of plantations developed by the early colonists. A few of the old homes remain, but much of the land now is filled with farms, cottages, and camps of those who labor in Baltimore and Washington by day and sleep in the peaceful countryside at night.

Louis Ruhl's 28 full-page drawings catch the mood of each locality—the carefree leisure of the Eastern Shore, the bustle of Baltimore, and the fresh vigor of the western counties.

R. W. P.

Vocabulary of Slang in Hand

The American Thesaurus of Slang, by Lester V. Berrey and Melvin Van Den Bark. New York: Crowell. $5

ACCORDING to Webster's Dictionary, "cant, jargon, argot, and lingo apply primarily to the phraseology of a class; slang does not. . . . Slang usually refers to the popular but unauthorized (and usually ephemeral) vogue of odd, grotesque, or strained expressions." In other words, Webster's Dictionary makes a proper distinction between the jargon of a class, often generally intelligible only to the members of that class, and slang, which is a widely current language of all of us on an informal, picturesque, unconventional plane.

This admirable "American Thesaurus of Slang" is divided into two parts in accordance with that distinction. The first is General Slang and Colloquialisms, the mass of terms having general currency; the second Special Slang, the jargon of particular classes and occupations.

* * *

In the first section the words are arranged by categories based on the standard thesaurus plan. In the second section the words are arranged by class and occupation. There is also at the end of the book a complete index of both words and topics. The book is conveniently arranged, easy to use, and well printed.

The use to which sociologists, historians, and other students can put this book is well illustrated by some of the remarks made by Dr. Louise Pound in her foreword. Dr. Pound points out that among the most prolific topics are terms of personal disparagement; terms for money; terms for physical attack; indefinite names, such as thingumbob and doodad. Everyone can well appreciate the popularity of the last topic. To give some idea of the richness of the book there are, I should say, some 400 or 500 words for doodad or gadget. Also the change from absquatulate to scram is indicative of a welcome change in the national taste from the poly- to the mono-syllable. Absquatulate is certainly obsolescent if not obsolete.

* * *

The book is amazingly complete. I thought I knew all the nicknames for Ireland, but here one I never heard of before: Batesomerland. The advantage of the thesaurus scheme of arrangement is again manifest in the business of comparing the nicknames of states: California, Florida, Kansas, Maryland, and Minnesota are the five states most rich in nicknames.

The weakest spot I have noticed in the book is its inland river slang. Among the river steamboating terms, past and present, which I miss are blackstrapper, Pittsburgh jewelry, duck pond, one-arm boat, grub pile, tell tale, flank, whelps and pups, puddings, rouster, possum, sky-parlor, lazy bench, stew hand, bullroaster, brush pile, fantail, coon pen, breast board, chamber horse, hull inspector, wheel inspector, bull railing, nighthawk. And Ragtown, which is a rouster nickname for Cincinnati. Before the next edition of this book, I suggest that the editors consult a few rivermen. They'll learn something to their and our advantage.

This is a book for both reference and reading. I find it hard to put down.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Nonsense Verse

Split Milk, by Morris Bishop. New York: Putnams. $2

THOSE WHO ARE FAMILIAR with Mr. Bishop's verses in The New Yorker and The Saturday Evening Post need no encouragement from the reviewer in regard to the new collection, which includes a number of the pieces in "Paramount Poems," now out of print. Here is nonsense of the first order, and the verses are skillful in construction. Even the limericks are acceptable. For example:

> There's a tiresome young man in Bay Shore
> When his fiancee cried, "I adore
> The beautiful sea!"
> He replied, "I agree.
> It's pretty; but what is it *for*?"

and

> There's a vaporish maiden in Harrison
> Who longed for the love of a Saracen.
> But she had to continue
> Intent to a Skinner,
> Who suffers, I fear, by comparison.

The illustrations, by Alison Mason Kingsbury and Richard Taylor, are equally palatable.

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Clowning Is Serious Business

A GROUP OF ADULTS, greatly interested in a department store window in downtown San Francisco, attracted my attention. I joined them and became equally absorbed. In the window was Jo-Jo "the" clown.

Jo-Jo was making up. The stunt in the window was for the children, but adults were taking up all the space.

When Jo-Jo walked into the office later to pick up a copy of The Christian Science Monitor, we couldn't let him go without learning some of the "inside" of the clowning business. Jo-Jo knows the inside, if any clown does, for he has been clowning since he was a youth. He is considered one of America's greatest pantomime clowns.

"So you were one of those adults who kept children away from the window?" he chided. I felt somewhat ashamed. But Jo-Jo made it rather apparent from the twinkle in his eyes that clowns are deeply loved and appreciated by children of all ages, babies, sophisticated collegians, mothers, dads, and grandparents.

"Did you ever see my balloon animals?" he asked. We said we hadn't, for by now the "we" had become the entire office staff.

* * *

Jo-Jo borrowed a pair of reporter's shears, pulled some colored balloons from his pocket, and went to work. Within a minute he had made a very amusing dachshund and a very saucy kitty. A clip of the balloons here, a few twists there with intermittent puffs, and comic animals bounced out on the desk. They were so realistic that my little boy tried to feed them when I took them home.

Some 100 animals and figures make up Jo-Jo's balloon family. Making these animals is a characteristic Jo-Jo stunt. Wherever he goes, his balloons and animals go too.

"It was all quite accidental," Jo-Jo explained. "With other clowns, I had been filling a cannon with billiard balls. We would indicate to the spectators we intended to fire the billiard balls into the audience. Cannon crackers would explode. The audience would shriek. Then out would come a lot of balloons which would float calmly down.

"One time our equipment failed to arrive in time for the show. We were stuck for a finish. I took a bow and arrow and shot at balloons. It amused the people more than the cannon stunt. From then on I began to experiment with balloons. The animals resulted."

* * *

Jo-Jo is so well known in San Francisco that children recognize him on the street without his clown makeup. They stop him. Recently, one little girl ran up to him and said, "Look, Jo-Jo, I have a new coat." Out of his pockets he will pull balloons and in a twinkling of the eye has produced a comic animal for his little admirers. Nothing is too much trouble for Jo-Jo if the children are amused.

CHILDREN MUST LAUGH

And It's Not Always Easy, But Jo-Jo, San Francisco's Pantomime Clown, Has Found the Secret

One might think that the rubber shortage would handicap Jo-Jo, but he saw the possibility and ordered 100 gross of balloons. They contain very little rubber and afford more than their weight in morale uplift.

* * *

Perhaps the secret of Jo-Jo's clown philosophy is that men and women and children want to laugh. They want to stop and watch a clown make up in a store window. They want to be amused by balloon animals. These are the spices which lighten the work day, Jo-Jo has found.

Because men and women, as well as children, enjoy clowns, the San Francisco Museum of Art had one of its most unusual and most popular showings this spring. It called its exhibit "Sawdust and Spangles"—the arts of the circus. The exhibit was held over by popular request. Two "parties" were given by the Museum, in which Jo-Jo and his wife, Boo-Boo, participated.

The Curator, Douglas McAgy, lectured on "The Call of the Calliope." Jo-Jo clowned. He was featured by the Museum as "the last of the pantomime clowns."

* * *

Clowning is, however, serious business. It isn't just done. It requires study, analysis, and genuine common sense. That people want to laugh is a discovery Howard R. Rider, or Jo-Jo, made when he had a job with the Neil O'Brien Minstrel Show in New England. He was supposed to stand still for 15 or 20 minutes. It amused the public. The stunt is still a favorite of Jo-Jo fans. He estimates he can stand without budging longer than most other persons. He is frequently taken for a mannequin. When the mannequin suddenly begins to move, the effect is electric.

Jo-Jo is copyrighted. His name, his face, his costumes, and many of his stunts are copyrighted. He doesn't really need a copyright. His fans from coast to coast know him. If they see another clown attempting to pattern Jo-Jo's name, face, or stunt, they object. Some of them have done it.

At the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island in 1939 and 1940, Jo-Jo won thousands of new friends. Others recognized him from the Hippodrome in New York, or Chicago, or Kansas City shows, or elsewhere. One little girl who had heard Jo-Jo radiocast from the international short-wave station, KGEI, San Francisco, at her home in Singapore, came to the States with her parents. She told Jo-Jo she came "all this distance just to see you."

"Makeup is a clown's identity," Jo-Jo said. He never changes his clown face. It's like a trademark.

Jo-Jo requires 45 minutes for makeup. It is an entrancing 45 minutes to the observer. The base of the mask face is a white solvent which he developed. It is latex. It dries and will not crack. It can be worn indefinitely. Jo-Jo just peels it off like strips of rubber when he takes off his "face."

* * *

On this white base, Jo-Jo puts big red, white, and blue spots, black eyelashes and black teardrops. Suddenly, when it is least expected, he dips his nose in diamond spangles and comes up with a sparkling circle in the center of his face—his "diamond nose."

Jo-Jo includes the big black teardrops for several reasons. They enable him by mere facial movements to express the range of human emotions from astonishment or laughter to pathos.

To understand these emotions and to unlock human hearts, Jo-Jo studies the reactions of those who laugh or frown at him. He has acquired much of this experience through many years of clowning. Some of it he learned in courses he took in New York, which were intended to show him what a child thinks. Only then could he understand. He adopted red, white, and blue as his colors, because they are not disturbing to children.

* * *

When the Exposition on Treasure Island closed in 1940, Jo-Jo intended to leave San Francisco. But he had become too popular. Circus club members, numbering some 5,000, mostly children, hoped he would stay. A large department store asked him to organize a Yuletide parade. Jo-Jo is frequently a feature at big parties, many times at small ones. "These keep the clown a going concern," he explained. Jo-Jo thinks when the circus got as big as it is today, the place for the individual clown was eliminated. Everything is on mass-scale proportions. "I got out," he said.

So Jo-Jo remains an individualist with his red, white, and blue spots, his balloon animals, and hand puppets. He's a circus in himself.

NATE WHITE

HE NEVER CHANGES HIS FACE

Jo-Jo's Clown Face, From the Diamond Nose to the Black Tear-Drops, Is Like a Trademark. Children Recognize Him on the Street, and His Red, White, and Blue Colors Are Not Disturbing to Them. Right: He Makes a Trio With Boo-Boo, His Wife and Clown Partner (Left), and Polly Petite, a Midget

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. . A Fight to Free the World

(Continued from Page 3)

which would make all want except the masters.

The fourth freedom is a spiritual freedom, freedom from fear, the perpetual fear not only of eternal aggression, based on the ruthless images of fear that now haunt the world; it is freedom also from fear of the immediate neighbor, freedom from the spy, the Gestapo agent, the petty bully of the Nazi party, whose unlimited spites turn the world into a Hell peopled by these devils.

We do not, as the President says, "seek to create with the crash of a bomb." We seek to create in the only way that creation has ever been accomplished—by humanity, to create by the toil and the struggle of free people winning through to a world without fear, in which justice and the rule of law among nations can be accomplished.

* * *

The Atlantic Charter that the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Britain signed in that memorable conference at sea gave further earnest that freedom was not alone for individuals, but for nations. We look to a time, as that charter said, when "all the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force." We can only win through to that world today by the unstinted use of force to curb those who have unleashed this mad violence upon humanity.

To answer those who have struck, in every case treacherously and without warning, their peaceful neighbors, we must use all the resources of manpower and materials and of the spiritual courage that must direct them, strength and courage that have been stored up by the endless generations of our ancestors in their own struggle for freedom. We are no ancestor worshipers, as are the Japanese, but we do set a proper pride upon the clear-eyed and fearless generations who went before us in this unending struggle of humanity to create a better world.

That world the Atlantic Charter stands to guarantee. It is a world of freedom from aggression in which the nations who will ultimately win this war have pledged themselves to "seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other," in which "they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned"; in which "they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them"; in which "they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity"; a world in which "they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security."

* * *

It will be a free world in which, "after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want"; a world in which "such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance"; in which "they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force." These principles have been further underwritten by the agreement between the United Kingdom and Russia jointly to guarantee the policing of Europe during the period when law and justice and the free determination

FREEDOM
Gulls on the Wing in the Harbor at Gloucester, Mass.

of peoples must be reshaped. The Government of the United States has thrown its powerful weight to secure the protection from any aggrandizement of the nations of Europe that are now overrun. That is what we mean by a Free World.

But we look further afield. We look to the day when China, having by its heroic determination freed itself of the eternal menace of Japan, shall be the natural leader of a renascent Asia, in which India shall enjoy that freedom that has been accorded to other British dominions and promised in unmistakable terms that will demand implementing, in a way compatible with the practical difficulties of minorities and native states.

* * *

Problems there will be, a period of restoration to order; but of one thing the world can be sure, the United States of America, having set its hand to the plow, will not once more look backward. We have learned the painful lesson that not only is the price of liberty eternal vigilance, it is eternal responsibility to see that the rule of law is maintained, and that aggression is not once more permitted to release its apocalyptic scourge of rearmament and its desires of violence fed by the greed of private trade or the sloth of public apathy.

American isolationism is ended by this war. If we are to win through to that free world of the future, it must be a world where freedom accepts the necessity of law and where law is created to meet the general purpose of all free men and to outlaw once and forever the slave drivers who are in themselves the world slaves to their own designs. For we must free also the true possibilities of a great German people and of a Japan that can once more take its place among the nations, purged of its militaristic ambitions to rule by force.

This world is a world that invited adherents, not a world that demands slaves. It is a world that permits all men to rally to a common standard, the standard of the brotherhood of mankind in a struggle to create a better world. Men everywhere, Brothers, let us unite in the fight for a free world.

. . This Was Wake

(Continued from Page 7)

base projected for that part of the lagoon.

The contractors' men, mostly young huskies from the mountain states, many with Boulder Dam experience, took Wake in their stride, working in shifts from 3 a. m. to 11 p. m. The four darkest hours were a planned respite in which the maintenance gang fueled, greased, kept up with wear and tear, and attended to the vital collaterals that kept the operating hours productive.

On the night shifts, wind- and rain-proof parkas were favorite garb, worn over sweaters. The dark hours saw temperatures in the low seventies, compared with the mid-day maximums which lay generally in the middle eighties. Thirteen days were worked in a row; alternate Sundays were lay-off days. Contracts were for one year, with good pay and liberal bonuses. Off duty, each workman shared a cubicle in a bunkhouse with another. The bunkhouses, laid out in blocks like a miniature city, were designed for maximum airiness, screened against flies (there are no mosquitoes on Wake), and outfitted with sturdy, comfortable furniture.

* * *

In the huge messhall, the men ate the best foods obtainable, served by Chinese boys from Hawaii and the west coast; also a recreation center and canteen, with pool, bowling, juke boxes, ice cream and soft drinks. Intoxicants were forbidden; beer was first rationed, then banned.

There were glee clubs, bowling leagues, Elk's, Square and Compass, American Legion, and other societies; a home guard, a daily paper (the Wake Wig Wag), prayer meetings and church services—conducted usually by Mormon missionaries — and movies every night.

On my last night in Wake I attended the movies, along with a handful of Clipper passengers, several hundred contractors' men, and most marines off duty. The theater, out-of-doors, had the Pole Star directly over the lofty screen. Fifty feet or so above the lighted area the ghostly forms of terns swooped and hovered, riding the strong northeast trade. A fine cloud of sand from the adjacent baseball diamonds frequently misted past the projector beam. It got into eyes and hair—a thorough nuisance—but the show went on.

The men were living in an almost entirely masculine world. Our little party of Clipper guests included the Russian wife of a Singapore merchant, the American wife of a British general in Libya, a girl from Guam, part American, part Chamorro.

* * *

During the show the reactions were typical of those one would expect on a battleship, intensified by more weeks and months of isolation than most battleship sailors are called upon to bear. To all intents Wake was a battleship, albeit an anchored one, and these men were seeing life as it certainly was not, for them. When, early in the film, the hero appeared unimpressed with the heroine's quite obvious loveliness, a marine behind us muttered, "He shouldn't oughta be so choosy!"

The marines had gone about the job of defending their battleship island in typical leatherneck fashion. Between 400 and 500 of them lived in Camp One, did their tours of sentry duty, took turns manning lookouts, fire-control stations, and the thinly dispersed batteries of five-inch broadside and three-inch antiaircraft guns. Their commander, Major Devereaux, took me on a tour of the defenses, obviously proud of the much that had been done with so little.

In spite of the hard work, many a marine, during his hours of relative leisure as part of a gun crew on watch, must have felt pretty well satisfied with his lot. In was pleasant, lolling on a sandbag parapet, clad in no uniform in particular, watching the seas shatter themselves into frothy impotence at the edge of the reef, waiting for something to happen. Sentry-go under the stars at Wake had definite advantages when compared with making the rounds of the lumber yard post at the Brooklyn Yard in the teeth of a sleet storm. He was fed amply and well and was kept busy. He found various ways of amusing himself—fishing, swimming, sports. He was thoroughly grounded in the Marine esprit; his morale was impressively high. He wasn't anxious to stay on Wake forever, but while it lasted he was willing to do his part. He knew his job was important, and that he was the one to see it through.

* * *

If he needed a lesson in vigilance, he had only to observe the nesting terns, most of them sooty terns, which belied their name with coats of gleaming black and white. In many island areas the sand was littered with their eggs, each egg with a guardian parent standing astride, like a croquet wicket. The climate made their presence superfluous for incubation, but still they kept watch, without apparent necessity. Above them flew the sky patrol, mates of the ground watchers below, a wheeling maze of wings, a bedlam of yelping clamor.

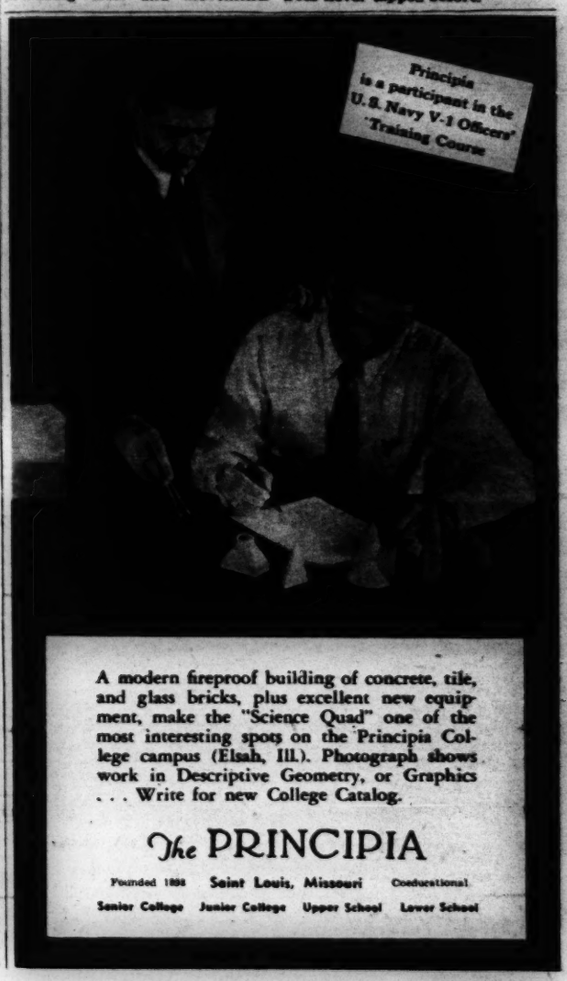
One could walk quietly among the birds in the rookery without their moving at all. The most menacing cries and movements would drive them a grudging dozen feet away. Then, suddenly, the peril that was the reason for their vigil darted from the bushes. It was a bird, a smallish, dark bird with a long bill, slightly curved downward; an ugly, earth-bound bird, with stilt-like legs and rudimentary wings. The flightless rail ran in, selected an egg, cocked his head and darted it down, driving his bill through the shell. Inserting his lower mandible into the opening and clamping down with his upper bill, he lifted the egg and scudded off to his lair to eat it.

The Wake terns knew the necessity of vigilance; so did the Wake men. The story of their defense of the island is proof of that. Not only Wake, but similar atolls all over the tropical Pacific, will be the scenes of future struggles between United States forces and the Japanese. Many American sons, husbands, and brothers will see these remote bits of sea-born land. If Wake is an augury of the future, we may count on their making themselves at home, even on a sandbar, and making it a most inhospitable spot for the enemy.

Opinions contained in this article are the private ones of the writer and are not to be construed as official, or reflecting the views of the Navy Department or the naval service at large.

Tap for Turpentine

Reports reaching the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the piney woods of Georgia indicate that small farmers, given opportunity to become independent gum producers with loans from the Farm Security Administration, will work 600,000 trees this year for war-vital rosin and turpentine. In 25 Southeastern counties, 500 borrowers expect a 1942 income of $180,000 from naval stores. Approximately 75 per cent of this gum will come from virgin faces, trees never tapped before.



A modern fireproof building of concrete, tile, and glass bricks, plus excellent new equipment, make the "Science Quad" one of the most interesting spots on the Principia College campus (Elsah, Ill.). Photograph shows work in Descriptive Geometry, or Graphics . . . Write for new College Catalog.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational

Senior College Junior College Upper School Lower School

Dried Milk Takes the Limelight

THE HARASSED HOUSEWIFE, harangued on all sides to save on this or that foodstuff, but at all costs to keep her family well fed on an ever-rising budget, is casting a weather eye on powdered milk. With butterfat extracted, but with all the other food elements left in, it can now be produced and sold on the retail market for the equivalent of less than 1 cent a quart. Nutrition experts like Dr. E. V. McCollum say the skimmed variety is worth more than cream from the standpoint of food values.

Recently the American Chemical Society, through Dr. Carlos C. Van Leer, Jr., pointed out that powdered milk offers an important solution of the current food problem facing Great Britain and the United States.

America was committed to supply England with approximately 200,000,000 pounds of dried skim milk in the period from April, 1941, to June of this year. At the present time we are drying only 6,000,000 quarts daily. Most agricultural experts agree with Dr. Van Leer that America's capacity is at least three times that amount. Processed milk manufacturers want to save more of our daily surplus of 61,006,000 quarts of skimmed milk a day by teaching housewives to use more of it in powdered form.

For years experts in the Government's Department of Agriculture have been pointing out the advantages of drying the nation's oversupply of 22,000,000,000 quarts of milk. Annually, most of that amount has been fed to pigs and chickens, after the fat—the dairyman's biggest cash crop—was extracted. Some of it has gone down sewers. Recently housewives in certain parts of Oklahoma were buying it on the "come and get it" plan at a penny a gallon.

Today, with cargo space at a premium, milk in its most concentrated form, either "whole"—with the butterfat left in—or as "dry solids," the skimmed variety, is an important factor in our overseas shipments. Because of its cheapness and its keeping qualities it is being sent not only to our European allies but to our armed forces in the Pacific.

Dried milk is not new. It has been known to the milk industry since 1898; during the greater part of the past half-century housewives in the tropics have welcomed it because, unlike the liquid product, it keeps without refrigeration indefinitely, in a cool, dry place. In addition, it takes up little storage room, and stands both heat and cold. It has gone to the South Pole with Admiral Byrd and traveled with Roy Chapman Andrews into the sizzling reaches of the Gobi Desert.

During the depression, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation made millions of pounds of dry skim milk familiar to families receiving public relief. They learned that 3½ ounces of dried skim milk, plus 1½ ounces of butter, is the nutritional equivalent of a quart of fresh whole milk and costs a great deal less; that a quart of milk reduced to powder weighs about three ounces, fills three quarters of a teacup, and keeps months in a moisture-proof container.

Meanwhile, the U. S. Bureau of Economics energetically carries on its campaign to induce all housewives to buy more powdered milk, pointing out that from the nutrition standpoint the most important part of any milk is that two thirds left behind when the cream is taken off. To prove you can still stock the pantry satisfactorily at prewar time milk costs, the Bureau has issued a pamphlet of dry skim milk recipes, free for the asking.

The Department of Agriculture has done more than that. One of the reasons advanced by the milk industry in the past for not making more dry milk available to the individual consumer was the inability to keep small amounts of it from caking when exposed to the air. The Surplus Marketing Administration went into action with the aid of the Bureau of Dairy Industry and has devised a paper package which solved this problem, along "self-sealing" lines.

Where the corner grocery hasn't yet got around to stocking it, housewives are buying powdered milk—usually the fatless variety—from bakers, ice cream manufacturers, and confectionery supply houses.

Industrial plants located in spots where liquid milk is scarce or unreliable, recreational camps on isolated plots, orphanages and other welfare institutions, haven't waited to be introduced to dried milk as a wartime economy. It has appeared as "reconstituted" milk wherever attractive food has to be provided with limited amounts of money.

The reason for its low cost lies in the fact that the dairy farmer's income depends on the price per fluid quart, according to its eventual use. Some 25,000,000 cows produce the endless flow of milk on three out of every four farms in the United States; not all of it can be deposited in milk bottles at the nation's back door. Few farmers can sell liquid milk only. Much of the 46,000,000,000 quarts they produce every year lands in creameries, where the top is skimmed off for buttermaking. The remainder is disposed of at rock-bottom prices to dried milk plants, to prevent total loss by spoilage.

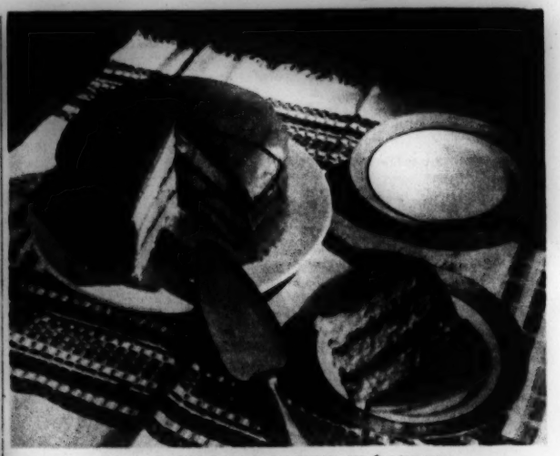
But no housewife need fear she is getting a mere waste product. Dried milk plants which have sprung up all over the country are clean and sanitary. The standards set up by the American Dry Milk Institute have been adopted by most purchasing agents, including all divisions of the Federal Government. The milk processed is the purest and best obtainable.

After it arrives at the plant, it is weighed, tested, graded, and checked for flavor before being placed in receiving tanks. Then it is sprayed as a fine mist, whirled in a vacuum chamber, and finally deposited as a fine, flour-like powder. The result is a pound which makes about five quarts of milk when the water is restored, and can be shipped across the American continent for as little as the cost of moving whole liquid milk six miles.

At present, dried milk is only a drop in the nation's $4,000,000,000 milk bucket. But its use has been steadily increasing since World War I. One out of every four quarts of milk still stays on the farm. Soon a good portion of that national surplus is going to be dried out. Some of it is going to find its way onto grocery shelves in this country; a good portion of it is going to be used by soldiers and sailors as yet in the making.

JULIETTA K. ARTHUR

AMERICA'S FAVORITE SUMMER DELICACY
Most Ice Cream Is Made With Dry Milk Which the Trade Calls "Dry Milk Solids"



MILK SOLIDS ARE USEFUL IN COOKING
In Baked Foods, Like Cake, the Dried Milk May Be Sifted With the Flour, and Water Used to Moisten the Mixture

ONE PROCESS OF DEHYDRATING
The Vacuum Drum Process of Drying Milk Carries a Thin Film of Milk on the Surface of the Roll as It Turns; the Heat Evaporates the Moisture, Leaving a Thin Sheet of Dry Milk Solids, Which Is Cut From the Roll by a Knife Blade

THE SOURCE OF THE MILK SUPPLY
Dry Milk Manufacturers Demand Their Fluid Supply From Cows of First Quality, Milked in Dairy Barns Kept in Immaculate Manner; and Every Step From Cow to Manufacturing Plant Is Supervised

Try This New Recipe!
Cookies
Made with
CURTISS
Baby Ruth
CANDY
Are Deliciously Different and EASY-TO-MAKE
Save this recipe!
½ cup butter, or other shortening
¾ cup white sugar
1 egg
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 Curtiss 5c Baby Ruth bars, cut in small pieces
Cream butter and sugar until smooth. Beat in egg. Stir in other ingredients. Chill and drop by half teaspoonful on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) for 10-12 minutes. Makes 75 cookies.
KEEP 'EM FLYING
... Buy U. S. Defense Bonds and Stamps
CRISPY, CRUNCHY, CHEWY COOKIES!
☆ Everybody will love them with the delightful and tempting flavor of Baby Ruth Candy, Rich in Dextrose. Bake a batch today ... they cost so little to make—3 cookies for less than 1c. Send them to the boys in service ... keep the cookie jar filled!
CURTISS CANDY CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DESCENDANTS OF NATIVE AMERICANS

Rolling Thunder, Full-Blood Mohawk Indian (Left Foreground), Is President of the Six Nations Association, Having Been Elected at the 12th Annual Conference Held in Rochester, New York, in December, 1939

Look and Listen

TO DISPLAY THE INDIANS' CULTURE

American Indian Museum of Arts and Sciences, Southampton, Long Island, Plays Down the Warlike Side of This Race and Exhibits the More Cultural Phases of Their Development

IT MAY BE LISTED as the American Indian Museum of Arts and Sciences, Southampton, L. I., New York, but it is no ordinary Museum in any sense of the word, as its Docent, the full blood Mohawk Indian, Rolling Thunder, would have you know.

With two degrees to his credit, B. A. and M. A., Rolling Thunder was formerly Scientific Research Assistant at the University Museum, Philadelphia. Even then, however, he kept in mind the type of Museum he wished to open, a Museum which would not play up the warlike side of the Indian. And three years ago, this dream Museum, which would call attention to the finer side of the American Indian, became a reality.

Although there are over 700 distinctive exhibits in the five-room, 150-year-old building, the Docent would have you understand that this Museum is by no means a "Junk Shop." Everything is scientifically arranged and properly displayed. An important treasure has the right space and the necessary length of time devoted to its explanation.

* * *

To spare his guests confusion through seeing too much at one time, Rolling Thunder makes a careful selection of articles to be shown under his tutelage, requiring about one and one half hours. He starts off with a map scientifically prepared by the Smithsonian Institution, which depicts the 56 language areas.

"Only about one out of a thousand visitors," said Rolling Thunder, "knows that there were different Indian languages spoken here in America.

"You see," he continued, "the secret of our Museum is that it is not just a 'Look and Read Museum,' which is very unsatisfactory, but a 'Look and Listen Museum.' People who come here forget their meals, fishing trips and other engagements. For example, a group drives up, say to one another, 'Let's drop in here for a minute,' thinking that it is just another Museum, but they soon become so interested in what there is to see and hear, they forget everything else and are surprised to learn that an hour or two has slipped by."

The Museum certainly emphasizes the art and culture of the American Indian, with its exhibits of ancient textiles, weaving, carvings of bone, stone and wood; pictographs and paintings, basketry and feather work. In the field of metallurgy there are skilfully wrought objects in gold, copper and silver, while there are miniature stone beads, so tiny that a magnifying glass is necessary to see them, and how they were made, remains a mystery. The economic contributions of the Indians are not forgotten, though most of the actual specimens are known to the public, particularly the potato, which is still erroneously considered of Irish origin. Musical instruments comprise another exhibit.

There is a "puipu" of the Ancient Peruvian Indians, which clarifies how these Indians employed the use of the decimal system centuries before America was discovered. And a "Cassava Press" is actually manipulated to demonstrate how this important and supposedly modern food was discovered and prepared by the American Indians. There is a "Copper" of the Chilkat Indians, a form of currency used by them and valued anywhere from 500 to 10,000 beautiful Chilkat blankets. And both "Copper" and blankets are exhibited and discussed in detail.

The Docent does not wear an Indian costume nor stage Indian Dances, but he does don a real Mohawk Indian Bonnet, which he considers neat, becoming and dignified. He likes to show his visitors the different types of Bonnets worn by different tribes.

To help visualize the life of the Indian, at the rear of the Museum is a complete life-size Sioux Encampment, with the various paraphernalia of that tribe's daily life. It also serves for entertainment of overnight guests. The Pioneer Unit of the South Nassau Girl Scout Council were delighted to live in real Indian teepees and enjoy Indian Camp life during a Museum visit.

Comparatively small as the Museum is, it houses a library of more than 1,500 volumes on the American Indians—no fiction, but books pertaining to ethnology, archaeology, anthropology, biography and authentic histories. The library is growing and donations of worth-while books are welcome.

* * *

Last year the Visitors' Register indicated that 3,203 people came with representatives from 32 countries and 35 states, and it is not at all unusual for guests to return several times. In fact, one party had eight trips to their credit.

This American Indian Museum of Arts and Sciences has the backing of leading Indianists, for the Advisory Board includes: Clark Wissler, Ph.D., American Museum of Natural History, New York City; Ralph Linton, Ph.D., Columbia University; Frank G. Speck, Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania; J. Alden Mason, Ph.D., University Museum, Philadelphia; Arthur C. Parker, Sc.D., Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, and the Director, William B. Newell (Rolling Thunder). And now the leading map makers of the country have marked this unique Museum on all Long Island maps for 1942.

The Museum is open from May 1 to Nov. 1.

TA-DE-WIN

THE FREE WORLD that is now in the making is R. H. Markham's subject. As a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Markham now supplements his many years of experience as its correspondent in Central Europe with frequent trips to the "grass roots" sections of the United States. There he has found peoples from 50 countries who came to America to find the liberty that they are now working to give back to their former homelands.

Lieut.-Commander R. F. Armknecht, Civil Engineer Corps, U. S. Navy, tells us about the Wake Island that he knows well. He was born in Iowa, was graduated from Annapolis in 1923, spent several years at sea, received the degree of M. C. E. at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1930 (Sigma Xi). He spent most of 1940-41 in the Western Pacific, principally at Guam. He left there last Thanksgiving Day for temporary duty in Honolulu and expected to return to the Western Pacific; but as a result of the turn of events in early December was ordered back to the mainland. He was able to sail for San Francisco with his wife, who had met him in Hawaii after a separation of 21 months.

William Yandell Elliott has often written on international affairs for the Magazine Section. He is a professor of government and tutor in government in the Department of Government, Harvard University.

Codfish, granite, tourists, and art are Cape Ann's chief industries. Bryan Holme, of New York City, likes to roam about Gloucester and Rockport on his camera vacations, and shares his impressions with us.

Dan Stiles, a former Connecticut newspaperman, now is engaged in making lecture tours with New England towns and cities as his chief subject.

Sir Bernard Pares has long specialized in Slavonic subjects. After his student days at Harrow and Cambridge University, he became a University Extension Lecturer for London, Cambridge, Oxford, and Liverpool Universities. He was secretary to the School of Russian Studies at the University of Liverpool, 1907-17; Professor of Russian History, Language, and Literature, University of Liverpool, 1908-17; and in the University of London, 1919-36. He was Director of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, 1922-39; Editor of the Russian Review, 1912-14; and served with the Russian Army and the Russian Red Cross, 1914-17; then for a time was on the staff of the British Ambassador in Petrograd. He has written numerous books on Russian subjects.

Bruce Hutchison writes much for this paper on Canadian affairs.

A reader, William Warren, reminds us that "Rosedale" was not a war play, as stated in the June 6 article on "America's Lost Plays," but a drama of English life, which was acted on the road and in stock as late as 1900-01. He appeared in the play several times, and remembers as a boy seeing it acted by Joseph Haworth, Frank Keenan, and, he thinks, Annie Clark, at the old Grand Opera House on Washington Street, Boston, near Dover Street.

Let Daniel Green outfit you for outdoors! Ask to see this summer's newest styles in "Outdorables" . . . for casual hithers and thithers, for sportswear, for fun when you go "on furlough" this summer.

You'll be surprised, too, how many uses you will find for three different pairs of Daniel Green slippers. "Comfys" for the bedroom . . . "Indorables" for your indoor leisure . . . and "Outdorables" for all outdoors. DANIEL GREEN COMPANY, Dolgeville, N. Y.

DANIEL GREEN Slippers

COMFYS · INDORABLES

OUTDORABLES

I am much pleased with the results from my ad in The Christian Science Monitor. I really believe it has brought me more business than similar ads in the local papers. New customers continue to come in. 1

We want you to know how happy we have been with the results obtained from the advertising we have given you during the past few years. No other publication with which we are acquainted backs up the advertiser more sincerely than does the Christian Science Monitor. 2

For nearly twenty years The Christian Science Monitor has been one of our advertising media. 3

We have continued using "The Monitor" for only one reason and that is, we can definitely check the results of our ads; and know it pays to advertise in your Publication.

4 The Christian Science Monitor has been a most satisfactory means of advertising. We are able to check up each month, and are thoroughly convinced that your readers patronize your advertisers.

5 Because I feel that I have benefited by advertising in The Christian Science Monitor this past year, I am informing you of this fact which may be of help to someone else in my line of work. The results of my advertising have not only been effected in a direct manner, but indirectly as well.

6 Even though our first ad appeared on December 9th, along with the outbreak of war, inquiries, surprisingly, poured in to this office. We are still receiving inquiries from advertising in the Monitor so that it now has a very low cost per inquiry. We are very well pleased with the results produced by your paper.

7 Having used space for advertising in The Christian Science Monitor for a period of five years, we take pleasure in expressing our appreciation for the loyal support of its readers.

We enjoy having this fine class of patrons for customers and desire to continue serving them.

8 For some time now, we have been advertising in The Christian Science Monitor and must say that the results have been indeed gratifying to say the least.

We have felt right along that an expression of appreciation was definitely in order

9 We have used The Christian Science Monitor for many years as a medium of advertising, and are thoroughly pleased with the results. The response to the advertising in the Monitor is definitely proved by the large number of your readers whom we can truthfully say are our loyal customers.

10 For a number of years we have used The Christian Science Monitor to help the sale of our products, with most satisfying results. Its low cost, compared with results is really amazing.

Not only do readers of the Monitor buy the Monitor advertised articles, but they are kind enough to write to us that they have done so and thank us for using the Monitor.

11 We have been advertising in The Christian Science Monitor for several years and the results are most gratifying. We consider it the most profitable money we have ever spent in advertising.

Everywhere the story is the same

Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor serve two ways—the reader, by being a buying guide to the product or service desired,—the advertiser by bringing business. Proof of this is shown in the paragraphs reproduced on this page, clipped from letters from:

1 A Dry Cleaner in Georgia
2 A Department Store in Ohio
3 An Oil Company in Michigan
4 A Women's Apparel Store in Illinois
5 A Real Estate Broker in Texas
6 A Chamber of Commerce in Florida
7 A Lumber and Coal Company in Ohio
8 A Furniture Store in New Hampshire
9 A Department Store in Montana
10 A Manufacturer in New York
11 A Shoe Store in Virginia

Literally thousands of Monitor readers every month are telling Monitor advertisers that their purchases are in response to Monitor advertising. Such response is back of the enthusiasm of advertisers for the Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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